MEN WHO MAKE GODS

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

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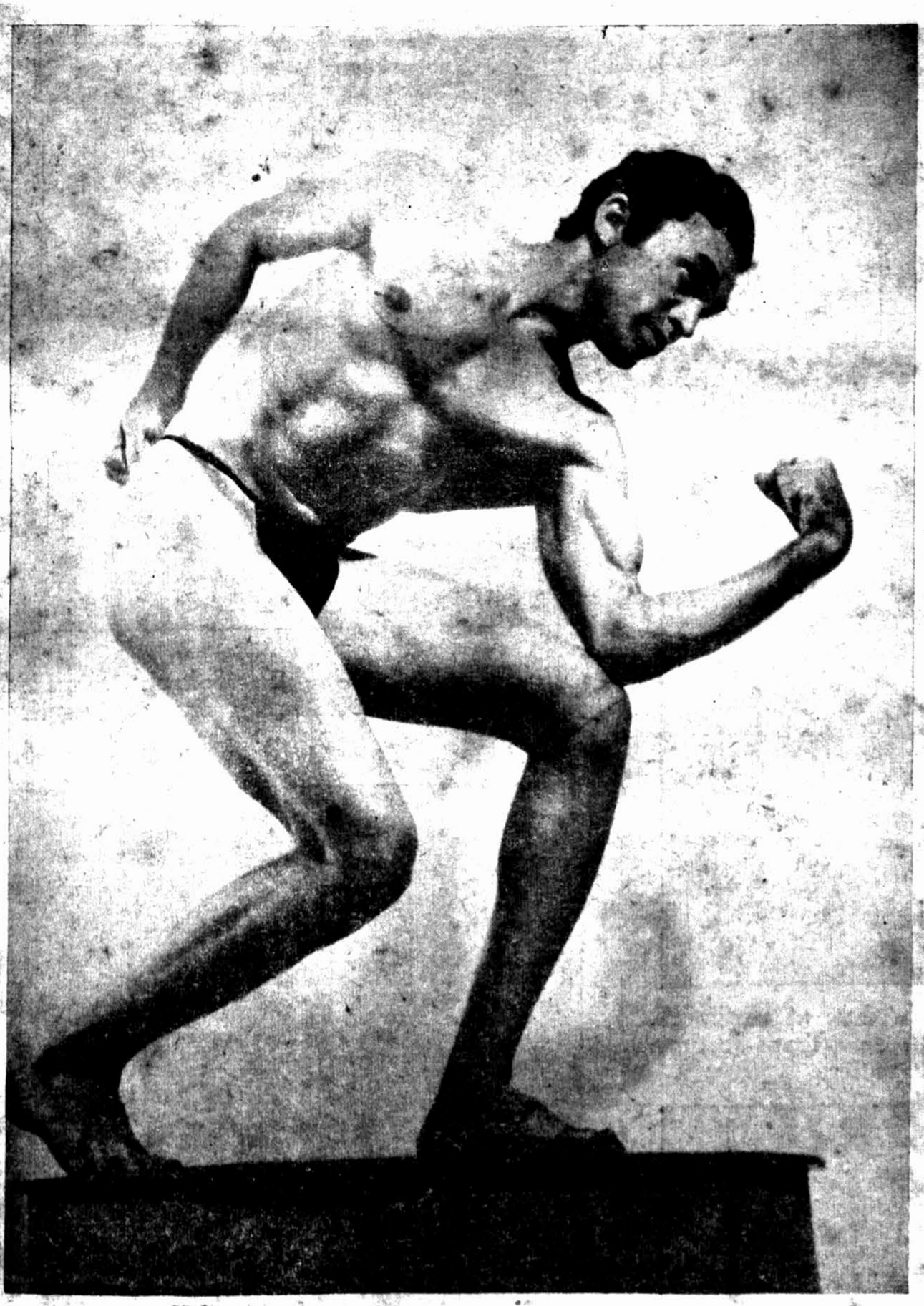
POISE AND STRENGTH



—By M. J. Vyarawalla

GALLANT DEFENCE OF TOBRUK

General Wavell chatting with Captain James Roosevelt (eldest son of the President) who is acting as an official Air Observer with the R. A. F., Middle East.

Troop-carrying aircraft arriving with men and supplies, somewhere in the Middle East.

Arab Legionnaires on duty at an R. A. F. aerodrome on the Iraq-Trans-Jordan Frontier.

Some of the German prisoners captured at Tobruk.

Co-operation among the Tobruk troops where the Navy, British and Australian engineers work as one unit.

Tobruk troops filling bottles and petrol tins from a captured Italian water-carrier.

Left.—This newsreel photographer was responsible for escorting the Italian Emmissary at Massawa.

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BOMBAY: JULY 13, 1941

A BIG 'IF' IN POLITICS

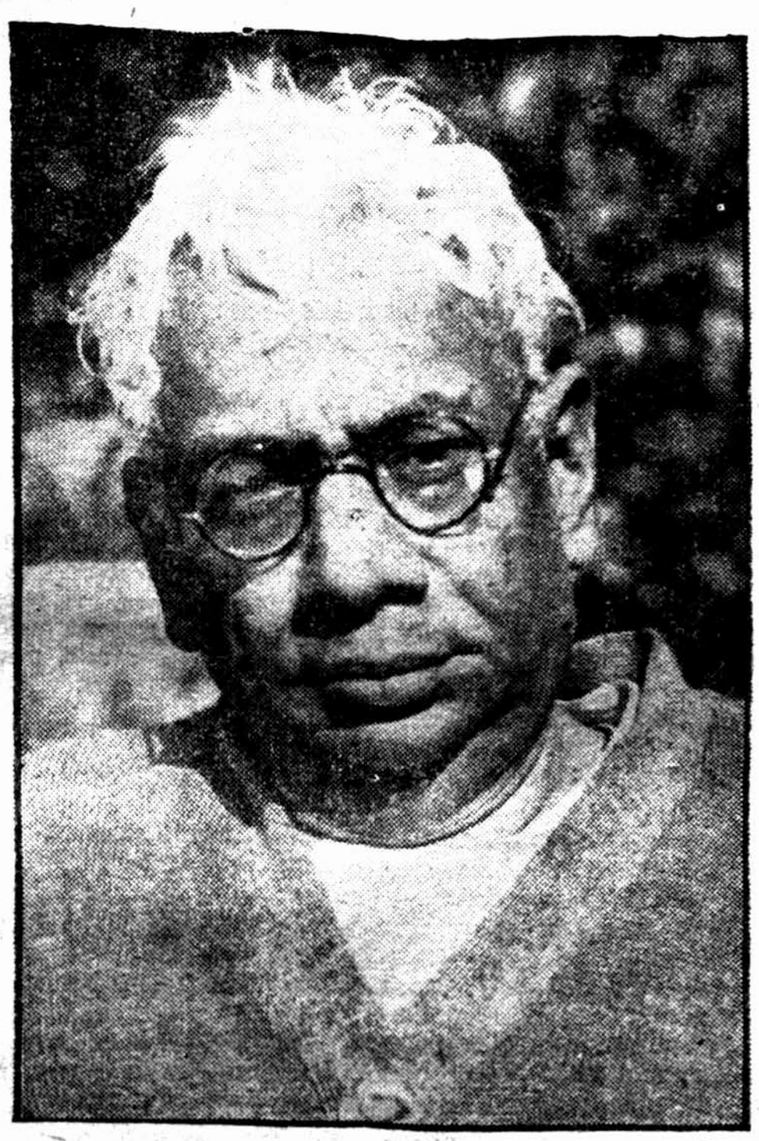
What would have been the course of Congress history had Chintamani and other Radical Liberals avoided a Breach in 1918?

By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM

It was a stormy day in August 1918. Edwin Samuel Montague came, saw and returned to England after 'conquering' the Liberals. Reports were current that he succeeded in creating a 'steel frame' of Liberal and Civilian 'bloc' pledged to support his Reforms. Bombay was humming with life and political activity for the special session of the Congress under Hasan Imam.

Contingents of Home Rulers of the Besant and Tilak school were gathering forces for the battle royal over the Montford Reforms. N. M. Samarth, captain of the Liberal team, scented danger of being trounced. Many leading lights of the team like Surendranath Banerjea, Dinshaw Wacha and Bepin Bose shared his misgivings, and the Liberals were hesitating to play the game.

Lokmanya Tilak was performing a sort of 'Rover's tournament' moving from house to house of the Liberals, begging them not to create a split at the fateful period of Indian history. He was about to sail to England in connection with the Chirol case, and was afraid that Britishers would exploit the division in Congress ranks. Pandit Malaviya was busy negotiating for a settlement, and the opening of the Congress session was postponed by 24 hours. All peace parleys failed and Sir Dinshaw Wacha made a cryptic announcement in the papers that the Liberals decided not to attend the Congress.



The late C. Y. CHINTAMANI—He could have averted the Congress breach in 1918—if only he had come to Bombay.

From Partnership To Partition

C. Y. Chintamani who was reported to be strongly against the breach did not move from Allahabad, and many were emphatic that had he been in Bombay, he would have been a tower of strength to the anti-secessionists and could have avoided the breach. That there was division of opinion among the Liberals on this fatal break-away from the Congress was evident from the fact that B. S. Kamat, H. N. Apte, D. G. Dalvi and independents like Lallubhai Samaldas and Chunilal V. Mehta attended the Congress session. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who declined to attend the Bombay session was present at the subsequent session in Delhi.

What would have been the course of Congress politics had Chintamani and other younger Liberals put their foot down and avoided a breach in the Congress ranks? It is one of the big "Ifs" in Indian political history. At any rate, it decided the fate of Chintamani. Though nearer to the Congress than most of the Liberals of the day, he was cut off from the main currents of Indian national life to navigate the back-waters of liberalism. Here Chintamani parted company with the Congress, his first love, and donned the armour of the knight-errant of Liberalism. This anti-climax from partnership to partition guided and moulded the latter career of Chintamani as a journalist and publicist.

Editor At 18

Chintamani was a born politician and journalist. It could be said of him that he was born with the pen in his mouth. Though as a politician he was overshadowed by many, as a journalist he was always on the top. Born in 1880 and nurtured in the political speeches of Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendranath, he took to journalism even as a student and was a full-fledged journalist, when he failed in the Intermediate examination.

Playing the truant from the college to attend the Congress sessions and frequent ill-health were responsible for his failure at the examination. Even when he was a student, he was a frequent contributor to a weekly called the "Vizag Spectator". 1898 saw the death of Gladstone, the great Liberal. The same year Chintamani, who was then only 18, was appointed the editor of the "Vizag Spectator" with full responsibility on a salary of Rs. 30. An editor in his teens, he passed off as the 'boy editor' of India. The same year he attended the Madras Congress as a delegate. At the age of 19, he made his maiden speech from the Congress platform at Lucknow. His juvenile but nevertheless stirring oratory was welcomed as a first class political 'premiere', and Congress circles hailed the advent of Chintamani. In 1899, Chintamani purchased the goodwill of the weekly he edited and became the editor-proprietor of the "Indian Herald." This Vizianagram weekly, far from confining to local and provincial issues, dealt with Imperial and international problems. His articles on the Indian budget debates and trenchant criticism of the policy of Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, caught the eye of veterans like Dadabhai Naoroji, W. C. Bonnerjee, Ranade and G. Subramania Iyer, and brought warm encomium to the budding editor. In 1901, Chintamani left for Madras to explore the possibilities of issuing the "Indian Herald" from the metropolis. Having failed in his mission, he accepted a job in the "Madras Standard", which was then edited by G. Subramania Iyer. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, now one of the landmarks of Indian journalism, was then the editor of the "Indian People" of Allahabad. He asked Subramania Iyer to recommend to him a smart journalist, and the choice fell on Chintamani. He left Madras in 1902 to join the "Indian People" of Allahabad. Chintamani's missionary zeal galvanised political life in the United Provinces. The Partition of Bengal agitation and the Swadeshi movement quickened the political tempo of Allahabad, and in 1909 the "Leader" came into being with Chintamani as editor.

Chintamani Means "Leader"

To Chintamani, journalism was not a mere profession, but a political mission. He used both the platform and the Press for the propagation of the new spirit of

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Who Is MOHIYUDDIN AHMAD?

We give you three guesses. You give up? Then turn to

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B.B.C. GETS THE NEWS AND THE NOISE!

By A B. B. C. ENGINEER

Listeners of the B.B.C. news bulletins often hear the announcer say something like this: "Our Observer, Robin Duff, visited Dover this afternoon. Here are his impressions, recorded on the spot." How the Observer's impressions are recorded and later broadcast to the world is described in this article, written by a senior member of the B.B.C.'s engineering staff.

A vital task of broadcasting is to give an accurate and vivid impression of contemporary life and current events. The most direct way of doing this is by means of sound pictures which combine the actual sounds of events with the voices of the men and women taking part in them

Sometimes this can be done by roving microphones, connected by telephone line to a studio centre, but the most interesting topical material is sometimes to be found at places remote from telephone lines or at times unsuitable for broadcasting. It must then be collected by means of a mobile recording unit.

The equipment is of two kinds—a heavy type mounted in a large van and a light portable apparatus carried in a saloon car. Each of these has its special uses; both make records in the form of discs which are somewhat similar in appearance to ordinary twelve-inch gramophone records, but consist of a coating of special cellulose varnish on a base of aluminium. They are ready for playing as soon as the record has been cut, without any of the elaborate intermediate processes involved in making ordinary records, and each disc can be played twenty or thirty times before it becomes noticeably worn.

Recording Machines

The recording machines are similar in principle to those used in the disc-recording rooms at B.B.C. studios. Electric currents, corresponding to the sound waves picked up by the microphone, cause vibrations of a recording stylus which cuts a wavy spiral track in the varnish on the surface of the disc. The spiral motion is obtained by causing the recording head which carries the stylus to move slowly across the surface of the disc while the latter is rotating on the turn-table.

When the disc is played, currents similar to those which were applied to the recording cutter are produced by the vibrations of the needle in the gramophone pick-up; after amplification these currents can be made to reproduce the original sound through a loudspeaker, either directly or through the medium of wireless transmission.

A mobile unit of the heavier type consists of a motor van, weighing about six tons when laden, the body of which is divided into two compartments. One compartment is acoustically treated so as to form a small studio suitable for speech. The other contains two sets of recording equipment (so that a continuous recording can be made by passing from one turn-table to the other as each disc is finished) together with the associated amplifiers, the controlling and switching equipment, and the battery-charging plant.

Recording can be made either of speech from the microphone in the studio compartment, or of speech or other sounds picked up by other microphones outside the van and connected to it by cables.

The van can work away from its base, if necessary, for several weeks at a time and, since the equipment is all operated from batteries which can be charged from the engine of the van, it is self-contained and independent of electric supply mains.

The size of the van makes it possible to accommodate the most complete technical equipment for controlling the programme and checking the accuracy of the recording, and also to employ the most robust and convenient form of recording apparatus.

The turn-tables can be made level by hydraulically operated adjustments so that recordings can be made when the van is standing on a slope. The speed of the turn-tables can be accurately adjusted, and gramophone pick-ups and a loudspeaker are provided for reproducing sound from the records when necessary.

Getting The News

Although these heavy recording vans are well suited to many kinds of recording work, experience has proved that a lighter form of mobile equipment is also necessary. In 1936 the B.B.C. News Department felt the need for a mobile unit which could travel rapidly to any part of the country, obtain a topical news story, and bring the records back the same night (to London or any other B.B.C. studio centre) to be included in the news bulletins.

The apparatus had to be sufficiently compact to fit into an ordinary saloon car, light enough to be carried into a building or set up in an aeroplane, and robust enough to withstand travelling over bad roads at high speeds.

Although it would normally be used in the car, the apparatus had to be readily movable so that it could be carried by hand to places to which the car could not be taken. It had also to be independent of external power supplies and to be suitable for use not only as a recording unit, but also for direct outside broadcasting work where suitable Post Office, telephone lines were available to carry a 'live' broadcast.

It was also necessary to provide facilities for reproducing a recording and connecting the output to a telephone line where there was not time to bring the records to a studio centre. The equipment had also to fit into the car without any modification of the standard bodywork and without fitting any special mountings in the car.

The present design of the light recording unit is the result of a study of the problem by B.B.C. engineers. It is not possible for such a compact unit to provide all the advantages of the heavier one—it cannot make a continuous recording lasting longer than the duration of a single disc (about four minutes), and it lacks many of the facilities and refinements which are provided by the heavy van.

But where speed is essential it has a great advantage, because the saloon car is not subject to the statutory speed limit of twenty miles an hour, which is imposed on the large van; moreover, it can be manoeuvred more easily in narrow streets and parked in more restricted spaces.

Recording Apparatus

The apparatus consists of three main parts: the recording machine, the amplifier, and the power-supply unit. The recording machine consists essentially of a heavy turn-table, the cutter-head, and the tracking gear which gives the correct spiral form to the groove.

The turn-table is driven by an electric motor operated from a twelve-volt accumulator battery. The shaft of this motor carries a small rubber wheel which is in contact with the rim of the turn-table, so that the latter is driven smoothly and evenly at a considerably lower speed than that of the motor.

The same motor also drives the tracking mechanism; this includes a lead-screw which is supported behind the turn-table and extends across the width of it. As it rotates, this leadscrew carries a rigid arm slowly across the turn-table from the outer edge of the disc towards the centre; to the end of this arm is attached the cutter-head, which looks very much like an ordinary gramophone pick-up except that instead of a steel needle there is a steel cutter, the edge of which is accurately shaped to carefully calculated angles.

The action of the currents which are passed through the cutter-head is to vibrate the cutter from side to side and so produce a waviness in the spiral groove corresponding to the sounds which are being recorded.

The weak currents produced by the microphone are applied to the input of an amplifier which gives an output officient to operate the recording cutter. The amplifier has three stages of amplification and uses the principle of 'negative feedback' to neutralize any distortion which may arise within itself or in the recording head.

Amplifier

The first section of the amplifier is the same as that used for ordinary outside broadcasts, and it may be employed for this purpose by switching off the output stage and connecting the telephone line to the terminals provided. In this condition the amplification is sensibly the same for all frequencies from fifty to eight thousand cycles per second, i.e. for all the notes on a piano from the lowest G to more than an octave above the highest note.

On the top of the amplifier there are two input sockets one for connecting a moving-coil microphone, the other for connecting either the electrical pick-up for reproducing recorded discs or a three-channel microphone mixing unit; the latter is used for selecting or combining the various outputs when more than one microphone is used.

On the front of the amplifier there are mounted a peak programme meter and a controlling 'potentiometer'—or volume control—to ensure that the correct volume is applied to the recording head throughout the recording.

The recording machine is provided with two main operating levers—one to engage the tracking mechanism to start the traverse of the cutter across the disc and the other to lower the cutter-head on to the blank disc at the moment when the recording is to start.

Provision is also made for varying the depth of the cut, the angle of the cutting stylus, and the speed with which the recording head moves towards the centre of the disc. This last adjustment determines the pitch of the spiral track, i.e. the number of grooves per inch which appear on the disc.

During recording, a brush moves across the face of the disc and sweeps up the thread of 'swarf' which is cut from it, and which is thus prevented from becoming tangled round the cutter. The sweeping movement of the brush is derived from the clamp which holds down the centre of the disc, through a small rubber-tyred wheel which is fixed eccentrically on one end of the brush holder.

The brush can be removed and an electrical pick-up plugged into the same socket for playing back the recorded disc. When the pick-

(Continued on Page 37)

A company of the women's mechanised transport corps has arrived in Cairo for service with the Middle East forces. It consists of fifty-one girls from the British isles, with the commandant and a number of ambulances. The members of the company are responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the vehicles as well as driving them. All have their first Aid certificates and are very specially trained for the work they have to do.

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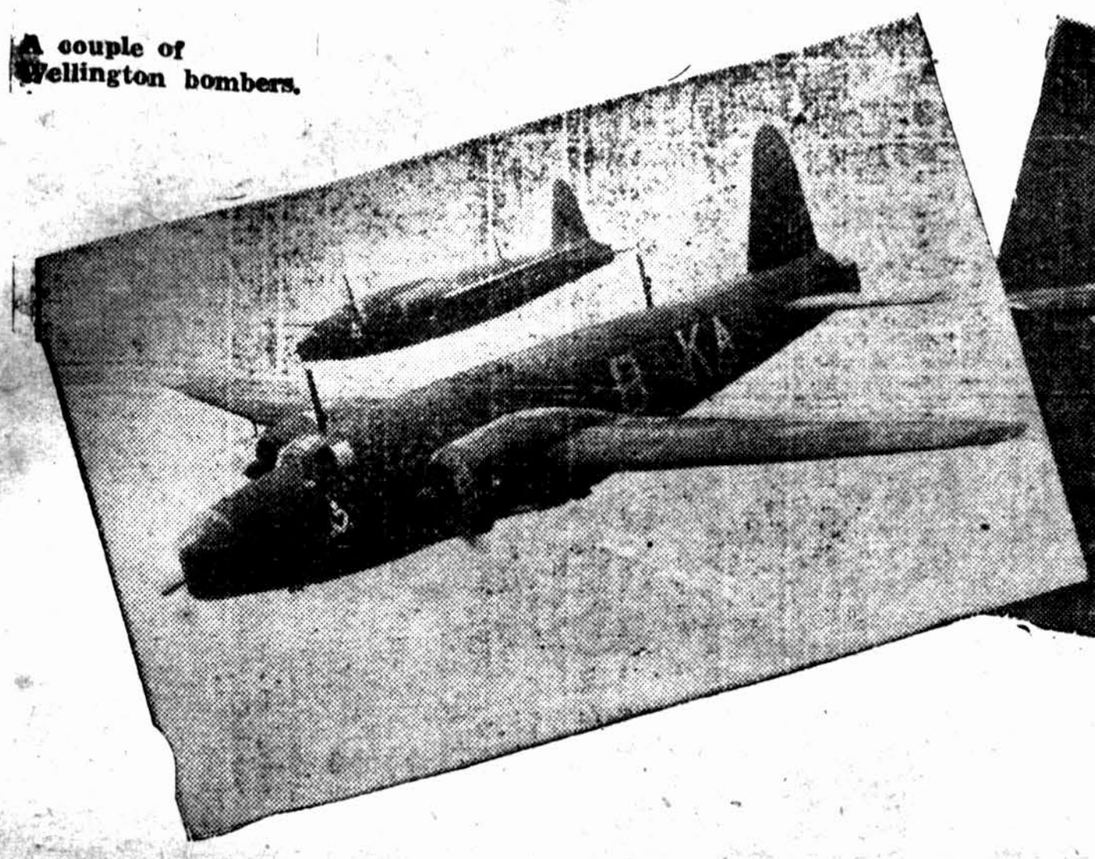
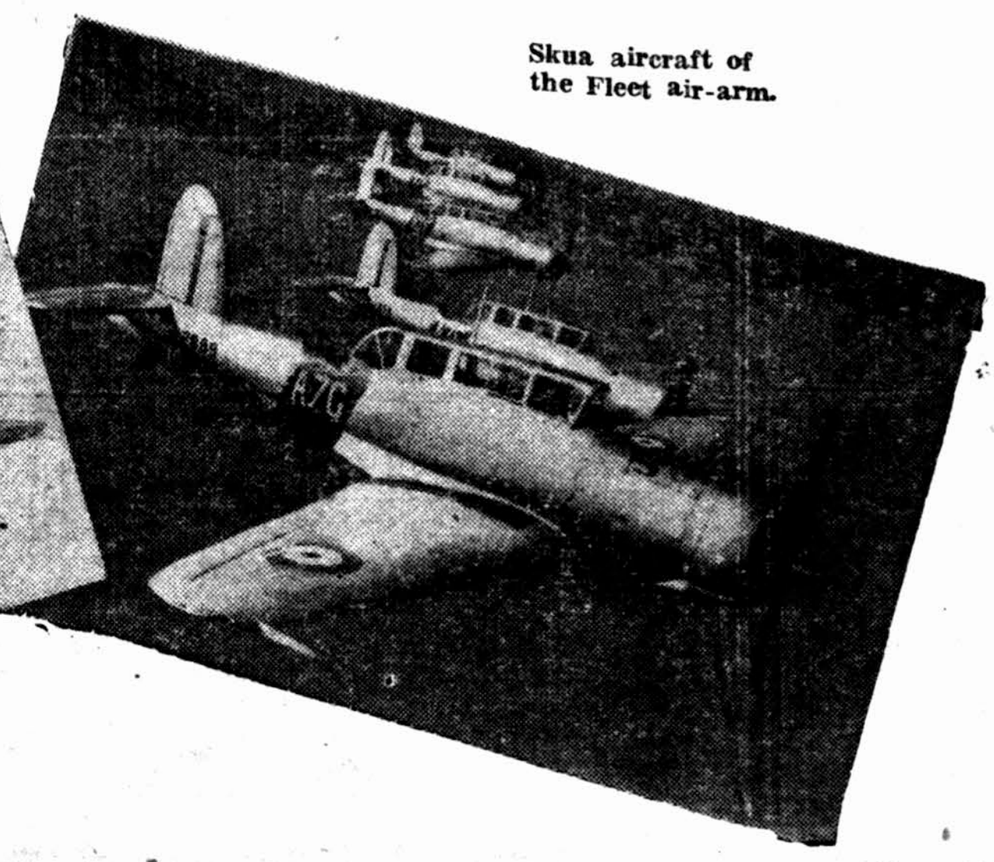
A couple of Wellington bombers.



Skua aircraft of the Fleet air-arm.



Winged Porcupines!

By WING COMMANDER L. V. FRASER

Aircraft of the Costal Command have escorted over 5,000 convoys since the war began. As the Battle of the Atlantic quickens, aircraft must fly at all hours of daylight and most of the night. It is hard and monotonous flying—sometimes only 90 or 100 feet above the sea if visibility is bad. At other times, when the clouds are high and there is no sea mist, Coastal Command pilots go up to 1,500 feet.

Higher than that it is extremely difficult to spot the feather of the periscope, the streak of oil that marks the presence of the U-boat or the dot on the sea which may be a life-boat of survivors from a torpedoed ship. U-boats have been sighted by Coastal Command aircraft on nearly 300 occasions since the war began and something like 200 attacks were made.

Sighting is an important thing. The moment the U-boat's position is known it is pinned down. Aircraft and warships know the areas to search on the succeeding days, and there have been cases where U-boats have been kept down to the limit of their endurance and then compelled to come up to the surface and surrender.

A Day With The Flying Boats

The day's work begins with the dinghies chugging across the bays in the blackness before dawn, nosing their way alongside the big flying boats moored to rubber buoys. The captains go aboard; the crews are ready; the engines are "doped" for easy - starting; and, one by one, they roar into life. The flying boats taxi slowly in the flare paths, jockey into position, gathering speed as the throttle is opened, and disappear. The Sunderland flying boats are away safely on their 15 hours' flights and another day in the Battle of the Atlantic has begun.

The Sunderlands wing their way steadily seawards through the darkness. The captains fly by their instruments, dimly seen by the tiny lights dancing in the panel. At dawn they will be over their convoys. They may pass other flying boats inward bound after escorting convoys throughout the night. Some of these will be new aircraft with twin engines set in their long raking wings and their tiny hulls slung underneath. The Carolinas have newly arrived from the United States and are known to the R.A.F. as "Roosevelt's babies"; their great range will add tremendously to the safety of convoys also coming from America with food, ammunition and more aircraft.

Winged "Porcupines"!

Gradually darkness lifts. Through their binoculars the pilots scan the sea until the convoys are found. Signals are exchanged between the aircraft and the escorting warships. The men behind the guns in the convoy relax. These four-engined aircraft are friends; for the rest of the day the seamen aboard those ships may see little of the Sunderlands, but their minds are easier. They know that the flying boats are systematically sweeping the sea around them, making sure that no U-boat dares to show its presence by a periscope or a torpedo. All the time the Sunderlands gunners amidships and in the tail keep watch for enemy attack from the air, ready to justify the high respect in which their aircraft is held by the Luftwaffe and the Regia Aeronautica. The Germans call them "flying porcupines" because of their many guns. The Italians have named them "flying cruisers."

Then there are the Hudsons, American built, which have a magnificent record with the Coastal Command. The "Scharnhorst" was dive-bombed by these twin-tailed aircraft off Norway and the Hudsons fought many fierce battles over the North Sea and over the Channel during Dunkirk.

Nearer land the Ansons take over some of the convoys although the Anson has almost had its day of active war. A few still carry on the tradition built up in the first year of the war when the Anson, comparatively slow and lightly armed, used its great manoeuvring power to out-fly the Luftwaffe and shoot many of them down. For instance, on one occasion three Ansons took on nine Messerschmitts over the Channel, got two and came out themselves without a bullet hole.

Goebbels Disappointed

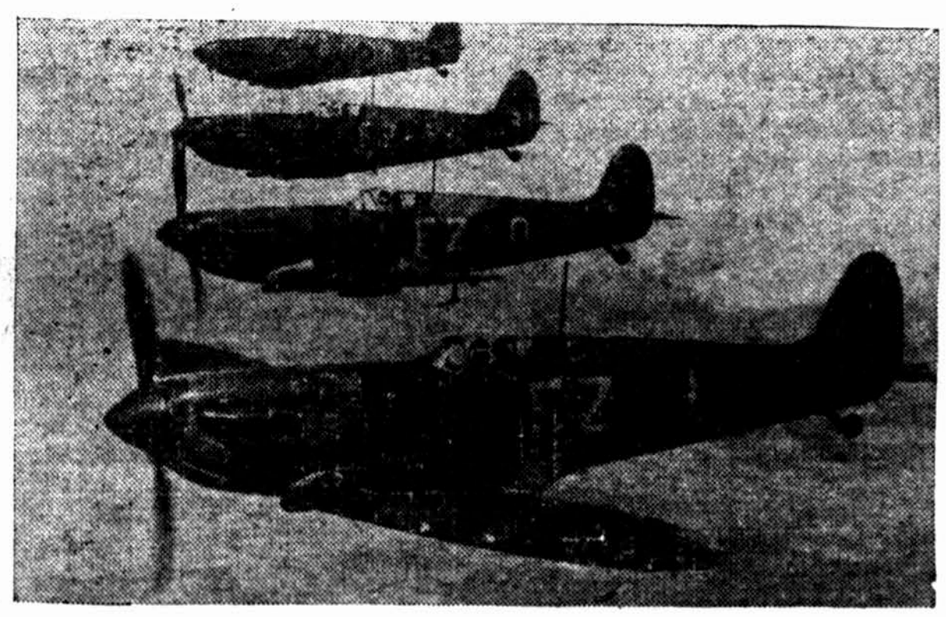
German bombers have not had the easy conquest against the ships in the North Sea and the Atlantic which Goebbels expected. The Hudsons and Blenheims have a long record of successes over the North Sea against the Luftwaffe and they are repeating them over the Atlantic. The Sunderlands have also claimed many victims since Lieutenant Frank Phillips first took a flying boat into action a year ago and shot down two Junkers 88 and routed four more, but despite this ceaseless vigilance ships are lost in the Atlantic and Coastal Command aircraft have brought other vessels to the rescue of more than 1,000 seamen drifting out sometimes from shipping routes in open boats or rafts.

The flying boats carry tins of food and water now enough for two days' rations for twenty men and these are dropped to boats or rafts with navigation instruments and charts marked with the course to the nearest land. Squadrons have a regular mail from the men they have saved and sometimes boxes of cigarettes or fish arrive as tokens of gratitude.

"Search—And Strike!"

The Battle of the Atlantic is not fought solely in the Western Ocean. Every blow at the U-boat bases at Brest, L'Orient, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire; at submarine building yards in Germany and Holland, and on Norwegian air bases, helps to bring in convoys from overseas. The U-boats return to the Britanny coast after their forays for refitting and to rest their crews. The bases are, therefore, constantly attacked by the R.A.F. Merignac, Bordeaux and Stavanger in Norway are the bases for big German bombers. Fockewulf, Condors and Kuriers can take off from Merignac to attack British ships in the Atlantic and continue round in an eastern semi-circle to Stavanger. Coastal Command bombers have attacked both these bases repeatedly and by destroying big four-engined aircraft on the ground and burning hangars and aerodrome buildings have hampered the Nazi war against shipping.

For supplies Stavanger and other German outposts in Norway depend on shipping which must creep up the Danish coast. Here the Coastal Command has taken heavy toll. Beaufort aircraft alone have destroyed an immense tonnage of Nazi shipping in low-flying attacks with torpedoes or with mines which they and the Fleet Air Arm have sown in dangerous flights at night and in all weathers. Blenheims and Hudsons have bombed many other vessels including warships. These aircraft sweep the Norwegian coasts diving out from the clouds over ships, coastal batteries and camps bombing and machine-gunning them. The Battle of the Atlantic is being fought by nearly every type of aircraft from Sunderlands with crews of eleven to Blenheim fighters with only three. The men who man them are drawn from all parts of the Empire. Their motto is "Search—and Strike."



Spitfire fighters in formation.

How The R. A. F Bombers Hunt Up U-Boats In Atlantic

"Propaganda becomes an arm more important than sea-power or land-power or air-power".

H. G. Wells On

WAR OF WORDS

How can you understand the quality of Hitler unless you read his "Mein Kampf"?

This present war has revolutionised all our ideas of war on land, at sea, in the air.

We have seen the "military science" of the French school, which has dominated men's imaginations since Napoleonic times, discredited, blown to atoms by radio, bomber, tank.

We have seen an astonishing destruction of morale and material achieved with an actual loss of life that is comparatively slight, writes H. G. Wells in "Sunday Despatch."

As the fantastic German blitzkrieg ebbs towards its manifest defeat, the war becomes more and more plainly not a war of Powers and nations and races, but a war of ideas, waged in the minds of men and with the minds of men.

Propaganda becomes an arm more important than sea-power or land-power or air-power. On the issue of the present propaganda struggle depends the ultimate outcome of this conflict.

Propaganda has become a word of evil associations.

In its original sense, as used by the Catholic Church, propaganda was an entirely clean and justifiable thing.

The 'propaganda fide' was nothing more or less than as plain and attractive a statement of the faith as possible to the unbeliever. It was missionary work without a shadow of falsehood.

The Sermon on the Mount and the discourse of Saint Paul on the Acropolis were pure propaganda in that high original sense. There was no shadow of special pleading in it.

And, going outside the range of Catholic ideas, Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and Darwin's "Origin of Species" were honest propaganda books. That is to say, they offered certain beliefs to the world as simply and clearly as possible.

But only a certain purity of faith and conviction and a profuse respect for one's fellow-creatures can keep propaganda at that level.

Directly the work falls into the hands of vulgarer and over-zealous advocates they begin to taint the truth they imagine they serve. They play tricks with their creed. They misstate it so as to appeal to the prejudices and greeds and fears of the minds they want to trick into acquiescence.

There are endless well-meaning priests who believe they can fool credulous souls into Heaven. They lie about their adversaries' views and try to stifle and suppress their statement. They index forbidden books—books they fear their God cannot stand up against.

And that good word propaganda begins to lose its sweetness and acquire an evil smell.

But that is only the first phase in the degradation of the word.

Below the level of the stupid orthodox and the zealot comes a larger and still less honourable stratum of mankind, perhaps the majority of mankind.

These people are convinced in their hearts that the maxim "Great is Truth and it will Prevail" is pure nonsense.

Habitually they lie to themselves and all the world about them.

They lie to themselves and accept plausible current falsehoods in order to hide disagreeable realities from themselves and escape irksome obligations.

They tell the people about them lies and halftruths with a wonderful sense of getting the better of them.

It gives them a sense of power to "influence" others and induce them to do things unawares.

Living becomes the good salesmanship of defective goods to defrauded buyers.

Few of this type of human being stand alone. Most of them cling to their sense of fellowship in some gang or organisation. They are the Chosen People, the Nordic chosen people, the Jewish chosen people, Christendom, Islam, the aristocracy, nice people, the Binghamists.

They are more or less loyal to their gang, and that justifies a thousand dirty tricks played upon the infidel, the outsider, the man of the wrong colour or the wrong stripe. They will hear no good of them; they persecute; they organise malicious mischief, enslavement and mass oppression.

That is the common stuff of mankind.

The German nationalist-socialist propaganda, designed originally to split and disorganise the so-called democratic countries before the onslaught of the now wilting blitzkrieg, was by far the best planned of any propaganda—using the word in its worst sense—that has ever been done in the world.

By rating perpetually against Communism and social democracy it tempted the meaner rich in every country to betray their poorer fellow citizen.

Now that the great onslaught has spent its strength, Goebbels's propaganda organisation is being used to cover the retreat of Hitlerism with an energy and cunning that cannot be overestimated.

The great Totalitarian onslaught is faltering. The blaze of its triumph wanes.

The Hitler gang has to get away now with as much plunder as it can, and, at any rate, it has to get away sufficiently undamaged to renew the onslaught in a few years time.

The Nazi propaganda has had a magnificent start; it will stick at no expenditure, no risk to win the next turn.

It will be subtle, various, experienced and expert, and we of the non-Nazi countries are as little prepared for it as we were for the blitzkrieg in 1938.

The objective of all rational men throughout the world, so far as I can work it out, should be, first to make sure that the gang gets away with none of the loot upon it, and secondly, but fundamentally more important, that we bring out of this war a world federal control of the air that shall make another blitzkrieg impossible for evermore.

That is the only reasonable retort of the human intelligence to this wild assault.

But the idea of world federation is a new idea. It has to be worked out simply and honestly and set out plainly and clearly to the world.

The only adequate retort to the Nazi offensive in the war of propaganda that is now rising towards a decisive intensity is the propaganda of a world federation, beginning with a world federal control of the air.

We who embark upon it embark upon it at as great a disadvantage as were the British after the surrender of France.

But there is nothing else for us but to keep a stout heart about it and go on fighting.

It is a common man's propaganda.

It is an appeal to commonsense.

It is not as yet a national or official propaganda, it is an unsanctioned world-wide propaganda with a world-wide objective.

Two Systems

These are the two primary and opposing propagandas at the present time, springing out of the realities immediately before us.

They constitute the primary attack and counter-attack.

But our mental world is full of an immense dither of propagandas; less alive to current actuality and pursuing the most diverse objectives.

The close-knit Nazi propaganda will be doing its utmost to avail itself of whatever support it can find in this diversity and the anti-Nazi world federation propaganda will be equally eager to come to a working understanding with any not too plainly irreconcilable.

Two great propaganda systems that work crossways to the real issue at stake are the new Vatican policy and the Communist Party.

Neither of them takes any cognisance of the supreme and urgent necessity that mankind should grip the air danger and make an end to war for ever.

Neither of them apprehends that war has become a novel and monstrous thing through modern inventions.

These propagandas have their origin in the past. They were organised before these new urgencies arose and they fail to recognise the new conditions.

The Communist Party has hardly entertained a fresh idea for a hundred years.

In less than eight years' time the "Communist Manifesto" will celebrate its centenary, and it is still the credo of the movement.

In many matters, Communists and Vatican may be worlds apart, but, so far as stern unbending inadaptability goes they are left and right of the same pair of gloves.

The Nazi artists in propaganda play upon the rigid detachment from present reality of these bodies to split the world federation propaganda that alone can bring peace to the world.

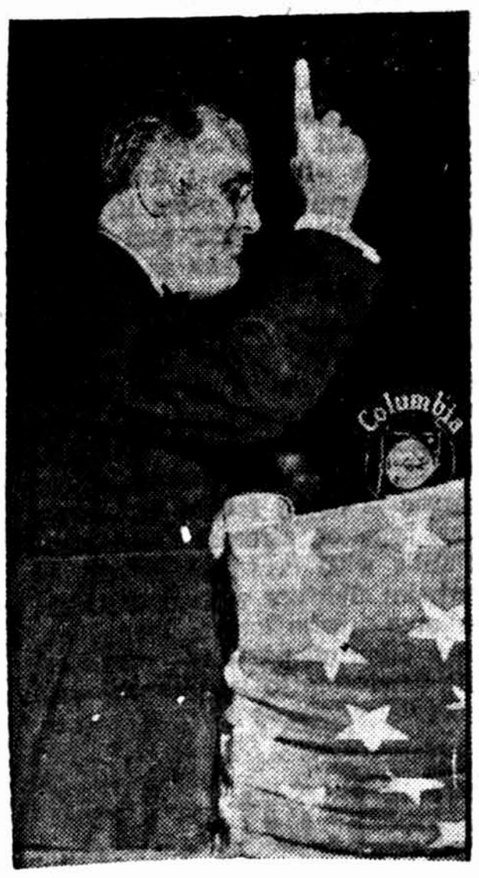
"Imperialisms"

The Catholic is persuaded that in no case must he co-operate with any human beings who are not "Christian"; he sets his face against Islam, China, India, Russia, and the Protestant tradition—and so, in effect, he displays a benevolent neutrality towards Hitlerism which has none of this orthodox fastidiousness.

The Socialist falls to Goebbels's

(Continued On Page 32)

VOICE OF DEMOCRACY



Roosevelt
"The President has talked plainly . . . ."

VOICE OF DICTATORSHIP

Dr. Josef Goebbels
Minister of propaganda Germany

His propaganda is being used to cover the retreat of Hitlerism.

HOW AIR MECHANICS ARE TRAINED AT POONA

A hundred students from different parts of India are taking the recently opened Air Mechanics Course at Poona Engineering College. The trainees must be physically fit, matriculates but with few exceptions they have had no previous mechanical training. Great importance is attached to their physical condition as perfect fitness is essential for both pilots and mechanics. A medical officer is attached to the Training Scheme and visits the students on alternate days to make sure that each individual is in perfect condition.

The training of these young men is considered of urgent importance and the Course, which lasts a year, is uninterrupted by holidays, apart from Sundays. But though deprived of the usual vacations, the students are in holiday mood, because they are getting valuable training which elsewhere would be very costly. The trainees do a 44-hour week. Of these 44 hours eight are employed in attending lectures on aero engines and aero frames and another eight on practical demonstration and work with these. Sixteen hours are spent on basic fitting and the remaining twelve on basic carpentry. The course lasts a year and after its completion the students go to Ambala or some other centre for advanced training.

The trainees live for the most part in a hostel close to the Engineering College. The hostel is situated at the nearby Sangam and the trainees, whose work begins at eight and stops at five, have some leisure in which to enjoy the swimming, boating and other amenities it offers.

Sixteen hours are devoted to basic fitting by the trainees.

Trainees erecting the centre section of an aeroplane fuselage.

At work on a four-cylinder Gipsy engine.

Fitting a four-cylinder engine.

CENSORSHIP UNDER FIRE

British Journalists Stress Vital Necessity Of A Free And Critical Press In War Time

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail).

The annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists was opened in Manchester. The Lord Mayor (Alderman R. G Edwards) gave a civic welcome to the delegates, and the executive committee and the chief officers were entertained at lunch by the Cotton Board. M. Georges Gombault, who attended the conference, expressed the friendly greetings of Free French journalists.

Mr. Ernest E. Hunter, president of the Union, in his opening address, said that against the threatening danger of Hitlerism all free men and women must fight to the end. "Our own profession," he went on to say, "provides us with many tragic examples of what happens when Hitler takes possession. If any would falter, the maimed and tortured bodies of our murdered colleagues in occupied countries should surely bring them back to sanity and reality."

WAR-RECORD OF JOURNALISTS

Nearly 1,800 members of the union—virtually a fourth—were serving with the forces or in other organisations of national defence. Many more would be going soon. Those who were left had carried on, together with their comrades in the composing and mechanical departments. When the full story could be told of how the industry had produced the nation's newspapers all through "the blitz" there would be no need to be ashamed of the record.

Newspapers had willingly submitted to voluntary censorship, but in many instances they had found themselves in conflict with official decisions which had been unnecessarily cautious and irritating. The main fault seemed to be not with the censorship itself but with some of the Service departments, which had often taken a narrow view of their duties and responsibilities to the public. The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security were particularly bad examples. The treatment of air raids and the foolish attempts to hide the extent of the casualties could not be defended on rational grounds. Glib talk about "some slight damage" which developed into "hundreds of deaths" was likely to undermine public confidence in Government statements and newspaper reports.

The Ministry of Home Security had for some incomprehensible reason removed all its representatives from the Ministry of Information, with the result that on nights of heavy raiding reporters were left until the early hours of the morning with little guidance and no information, and the News Division, shorn of authority and initiative, was handicapped by the official mind which hated telling anybody anything until completed, when it was generally too late.

FREE AND CRITICAL PRESS

Emphasising the need for a free and varied press, a press free to argue and to criticise as against a single war-time newspaper which some bureaucrats seemed to desire, Mr. Hunter said that those who broke the law, who sought with deliberation and intent to weaken the national will and to obstruct and mislead could not expect any sympathy from British journalists who were honestly trying to do their duty to their country in times of overwhelming danger.

Observing that in the great majority of trades which were doing national service the Government had set up joint consultative machinery in order to get the best advice, Mr. Hunter went on to say:

It is indefensible that in the newspaper industry the Government solely relies on proprietorial advice and consultation. Journalists whose work comes into daily touch with every aspect of news, information, censorship, and propaganda should be given their proper and rightful place in the national machine. The absence of working journalists from the centre of the national effort is undoubtedly a contributory cause of much of the ineffectiveness in presenting the national case both at home and abroad.

SUPPRESSION OF "DAILY WORKER"

A debate took place on the suppression of the "Daily Worker", which some speakers condemned as a violation of the liberty of the press. Eventually a resolution was carried which, while expressing determination to uphold the freedom of the press, differentiated "between legitimate criticism of the Government and criticism designed to weaken the national effort and to spread despondency and alarm." The resolution went on to say: "In cases where the Government has evidence that publications are acting as agents of foreign propaganda or are deliberately seeking to create public unrest and to hinder the successful prosecution of the war, this annual delegate meeting urges that those accused should be brought before the courts and given a fair and open trial."

A resolution was also carried expressing the belief that the continued operation of Defence Regulation 18 B is a grave breach of justice, and calling upon the Government to amend it so that there shall be no detention without trial beyond the period allowed by the common law.

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TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Who Was Stephen The Little?

By VINCENT TOWNE

Catharine, daughter of the Prince Anhalt-Zerbst, married in 1745 Carl Peter Ulrich, grandson of Peter the Great. Seventeen years later, when her husband succeeded to the throne as Czar Peter III, she immediately entered into a conspiracy with her paramour, Gregory Orloff, to have him deposed. So Peter III was put in prison by his treacherous wife, who six months after his succession usurped his throne as Catharine II. She proved to be a strong ruler. No sovereign since Ivan the Terrible had extended the frontiers of the empire by such vast conquests.

After her husband had been cast into prison it was given out that he had been put to death. Five years later, however, there appeared in Cattaro, a seaport of Dalmatia, a stranger identified as the supposedly dead Peter III by a person who had once made a visit of state to the court of Russia. According to this witness, the newcomer had the exact features and mannerisms of the late Czar, whom he had seen in St. Petersburg.

About this time there reigned over Montenegro the Vladika Sava, who, having been shut up for a score of years in a monastery, was not proving himself a strong ruler such as needed to fight off the threatening Turks. Montenegro was in a sore plight when there crossed its frontiers no less a personage than the stranger previously identified at Cattaro as the lost Czar. The story of his identity spread and the man of mystery with apparent reluctance confessed that he was Peter III. As the Montenegrins yearned for a strong ruler they now listened to his strange story.

He pictured many wonderful adventures befalling him since his escape from the death intended for him by his false consort and he stated that his disgust for his treacherous court was such that he would never return to Russia. So the Montenegrins lost no time in asking the newcomer to lead them against their enemies and the Vladika agreed to look after the spiritual wants of his people and allow the supposed Czar to attend to their temporal affairs. Inasmuch as the Vladika combined the powers of pope and king, it was not such a difficult matter for him to divide his authority.

Thus "Stephen," as the alleged Peter III now became known, took over the actual government of Montenegro. He proved to be a strong ruler. Evil-doers were no longer able to escape punishment by bribery or threats. He established courts of law whose sentences were carried out. Thieves were shot and criminals of all classes began to tremble in their boots. He sought to improve transportation systems and went so far as to abolish Sunday labor.

Other nations appeared to have at first accepted Stephen's story of his identity, but gradually, as Montenegro's strength began to excite the anxiety of his neighbours, his pedigree was looked into more closely. Venice, becoming fearful that he would take Dalmatia away from her, joined with the Turks in a war against Montenegro. Although Stephen is said to have been terrified by the approaching Turks, his courageous people fought on against overwhelming odds, and just as ignominious defeat was staring them in the face their courage was rewarded by a strange stroke of fate. There arose above the horizon a terrible storm which broke just above the Turkish camp and leveled it to the ground. While the Turks fled in panic, the Montenegrins swooped down upon their stores and seized a wealth of ammunition which enabled them to defeat their foes.

Montenegro now loomed up as a power to be reckoned with. The Empress Catharine of Russia, hitherto ignoring Stephen's claim to be her husband, began coquetting with the Montenegrins by sending them war munitions, but at the same time wrote a letter denouncing Stephen as an imposter. As Russia was strong, he was put in prison and it was announced that he admitted Catharine's accusation. If so, his alleged confession did not seem to spoil his people's confidence in him. They demanded that his strength be again enlisted for their protection.

Catharine then sent to Montenegro Prince George Dolgourouki, who in her name made a move which, in view of the Empress' supposed murder of her husband and of Stephen's claim to being that victim of her treachery, was indeed remarkable. Taking Stephen out of prison, he recognized him as regent and restored him to power under the auspices of Russia.

Thereafter "Stephen the Little," as he was known, successfully governed Montenegro until 1774, when by order of his enemy, the Pasha of Scutari, he was assassinated by the Greek actor, Casamigna.

If Stephen the Little was an impostor, he was the only one in history who died upon a throne freely given to him. Whatever he was, he was a man of brains and a possessor of a high order of intellect, as well as a wonderful resource. According to the Vladika Sava, he was not in fact Peter III, but a descendant of Stefano Czernovich, the successor of Giorgio IV.

Who he really was the world will never know.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

TAGORE BIRTHDAY SUPPLEMENT

In honour of the completion of the eighth decade of his life by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" has incorporated a Tagore Birthday Special Supplement in its issue of 17th May, 1941. The Supplement will be valued by all admirers of the illustrious Bengalee Poet and philosopher, inasmuch as it includes a detailed chronicle of Tagore's multisided activities spread over seven decades and reminiscences and tributes to his genius by a number of writers. Truly has it been said that the history of a country can be read in the life-stories of its great men and in reading the chronicle of the career of Tagore from year to year, decade to decade, the pageant of the growth and development of nationalism in Bengal during the past three quarters of a century vividly unfolds itself before one's mental eye. Tagore is unquestionably the greatest among the makers of modern Bengal, since his contribution to its life has not been confined to one or two spheres of its activities as in the case of most others, but has spread over practically every important branch of national activity—literature, art, education, industry, social reform and politics. Indeed, in contemplating the character of the genius of Tagore, one is amazed not only at its rare brilliance but also at its multifacedness. He was a Swadeshist and nationalist before most of his contemporaries in Bengal—and elsewhere in India too—talked of Swadeshi and nationalism. His nationalism is not of the narrow sort, that has proved and is proving the curse of nations as well as of humanity to-day, but is, like Gandhiji's, of a nobler type, which can subsist alongside universalism with the greatest freedom. Like Gandhiji, he too is an apostle of the unity of the East and the West, an ideal which he has embodied by him in the Visvabharati, the great University of Santiniketan. The Birthday Special Supplement, which is profusely illustrated with portraits of Tagore from his youngest days, throws light on the multisided personality of Tagore as few other recent publications have done and will be treasured by all Tagore-lovers. It costs only four annas and can be had from the office of the Calcutta Municipal Gazette, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

New Deal

FOR INDIAN RAILWAY

Reviewed By Prof. V. G. Kale

"Railways in Modern India" By Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., LL.B. Ph.D.—New Book Company, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The object of this book is to demonstrate the necessity of the adoption of a well-thought-out railway policy in India, calculated to promote the efficient development of the trade and industries of the country.

In a rational world order of to-day and to-morrow, the resources of every nation must be fully exploited by its people, so pleads the author, and since "transport policy is an integral part of the economic policy of every country, it must effectively serve to promote the national economic interests."

SUBJECT MATTER

In the first chapter of his book Dr. Tiwari shows what an important place railway transport occupies in the general transportation system of a country and how policy relating to railway rates influences its economic progress. He then proceeds, in the second chapter, to review the history of the Indian railway system and its finance. The third chapter is devoted to an account of post-war developments in railroad finance in India.

Railway rates policy is reviewed in the next chapter and it is discussed in detail, especially with reference to the classification of goods, in the fifth chapter. Railroad regulation forms the subject of the next two chapters and these deal with the Railway Board and the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. The concluding chapter discusses the problem of the coordination of rail and road transport.

The above summary of Dr. Tiwari's book will show how he has treated the subject of his study in a comprehensive manner. He has done adequate justice to the practical as well as the theoretical and historical aspects of the problem handled. His criticism of railway rates policy is based upon a detailed discussion of the structure of rates adopted by railways, and the facts and figures cited by him are extremely helpful in the understanding of his thesis.

He has made several constructive suggestions with a view to indicate the lines along which the management and control of railways should be improved so that they may properly and efficiently fulfil their purpose in India's national economy. The very keen competition which exists between railways and motor trucks has aroused animated controversy.

Dr. Tiwari refers to the waste of India's economic resources resulting from this competition and points to the imperative need "to eliminate this waste and at the same time secure maximum variety and efficiency of services at minimum cost." His suggestions in this behalf deserve serious consideration.

Urdu Publications

LETTERS OF A PATRIOT

"Khutut-e-Mohd Ali"

KHUTUT-E-MUHAMMAD ALI. Edited by Prof. Muhammad Sarwar, Maktaba-e-Jamea Millia, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 319. Cloth bound. Rs. 2.

The book under notice is a collection of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali's letters, numbering 57 only. Most of them were written in Urdu while the remaining few were written in English, but in this collection their translation alone is given. Among the addressees are Mahatma Gandhi, the late Maulana Abdul Bari, the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the late Bi Amman, Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi, Maulana Abdul Majid, and two others. This is, however, the first volume and others are in the course of preparation which, when published, will bring the total number of such letters to hundreds, since the late Maulana had a heavy correspondence to attend to. The letters contained in this book are of varying lengths, but his letters sometimes covered as many as 80 or 90 pages of scribbling.

From the literary view-point, these letters are of a very high order, and in many respects they resemble those of Mirza Ghalib, although the latter never wrote long letters, as was the case with Maulana Muhammad Ali. The letters not only discuss personal matters and political affairs, but they also contain views on many a burning question vital to the Indian Mussalmans and their country as a whole. They are full of witty and humorous remarks and fully bring out the great personality of their writer. The publication of these letters, which however have been grouped together perhaps at random, is indeed a contribution to the Urdu literature. There are helpful notes here and there for the guidance of the readers which add to the utility of the book. The general get-up is splendid.

NAI PAUD. By Azhar Qidwai. Published by the Shirkat-e-Adabia, Delhi. Can be had from the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 166. Paper cover. Re. 1.

This book contains 18 sketches, all borrowed from actual every-day experiences. They are simply lovely so far as the beauty of the diction goes and instructive so far as the underlying theme, the moral of each descriptive essay, is concerned. They contain, here and there, a fling at the weaknesses and foibles of our society which are worthy of every condemnation. The author's moral courage is no doubt praiseworthy. The method of approach is also novel and impressive. The essays, on the whole, make a charming reading.

"I'M going to kiss you before I go," said the young man who had outstayed his welcome.

"Do it now while I'm still young," replied the girl wearily.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"UNCLE REMUS"

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Miss Sully's little boy sat on the rickety chair in Uncle Remus' cabin, waiting for the old negro to begin his stories. The little boy used to slip away from his mammy and run down to the cabin for a story, until now his mother permitted him to hear one story each night before he went to bed.

"Tell me about Brer Rabbit and the tar-baby," he asked. The old man took his corncob pipe and settled down to tell the story.

It seems that Brer Rabbit had made Brer Fox very angry and Brer Fox had made up his mind that he would get even. So he devised a tar-baby and put him on the roadside where Brer Rabbit would be sure to pass. When Brer Rabbit came skipping along in his jaunty way he saw this new creature and stopped. He raised his hat and spoke politely, but there was no reply. Brer Rabbit became indignant, he was not used to being ignored. After some more salutations Brer Rabbit hit the tar-baby, and his hand stuck past Then he hit again, and the other arm stuck. Then he kicked and both feet were fastened in the tar. There he was unable to move. Soon Brer Fox came along and saw that his revenge was complete.

Merrily he laughed and taunted the rabbit.

"Now, I am going to kill you," he jeered, enumerating the choice methods of death that he would use. To each one the rabbit would say: "Do anything you like Brer Fox, only please don't throw me in the briar patch."

Accordingly the fox hurled him with all his force headlong into the briar patch. There was a flurry and then a voice from the top of the hill called down, "Born and bred in the briar patch, Brer Fox, born and bred in the briar patch."

Another night the little boy came down to the cabin, but Uncle Remus was sulking. Finally it came out that he had seen the little boy throwing rocks at the chickens, and nothing short of some of Miss Sally's tea cakes would bring peace. With a whole tea cake in his mouth, Uncle Remus began.

"This is the story of the deluge. All the animal kingdom had a convention. Animals all had sense the same as people in those days, and this convention was a hot one. But nobody paid any attention to the humble creatures, and one of the elephants stepped on a crawfish and smashed him. The other crawfish tried to make a protest but nobody would listen. Then another elephant stepped on another crawfish, and the rest of the crawfish decided to do something about it. So they began to bore into the ground and finally they reached the fountains of the earth. The water gushed out and all the creatures were drowned and that is the story of the flood that you have heard about."

"Where was the ark?" asked the little boy.

"What ark?" asked the old negro, shaking his white head, "I done told you this story like it was told to me, and I ain't got time to go putting no ark in it."

Then there was the time that Uncle Remus was a one-man army. It was after the fall of Atlanta, and Sherman was on his way to the sea. Since the white men had been in the army for months, Uncle Remus was in charge of his master's plantation. Word came that the invading army was on the way with straggling southern soldiers retreating ahead.

As the soldiers drew near, Uncle Remus saw a sniper in a tree picking off the southern stragglers while in the distance he recognized his master coming within range of the sniper. Uncle Remus crept back of the sniper, raised his rifle, shut his eyes, and let him have it. Then he carried the northern soldier to the big house to be nursed by Miss Sally.

"And what happened to the soldier?" asked the little boy.

"Didn't nothing happen to him. He is your papa. When Miss Sally took care of him, he fell in love with her and stayed here and married her. And here you is, half northern and half southern", mused Uncle Remus.

OUR SHORT STORY

By R. PARAMESWARAN PILLAY

TWO MEN AND A DOG

Varadarajan or Varadan as he was usually called, has never had the luxury of a home. He was born in the street, bred in the street and probably destined to die in the street, too.

If ever any one asked him where he lived, he would reply with non chalance, Vedaratnamudaly Street George Town, Madras. He would give no door number for the simple reason that he had actually no door to put any number on. He lived with his old father in the open street.

Behind the veil of apparent prosperity and happiness that we see around us in the city there is a dark underworld, if one may be permitted to call it so, full of tragedy and sorrow. For every person who takes sumptuous food daily there are many hungry mouths who have never eaten what may be called a square meal in their lives. Rags and nakedness far exceed the fashionable saries and brilliant sartorial performances we see around us. Madras certainly cannot boast of any sky-scraper, but mansions there are many, good, bad and indifferent. But on the other hand there are several thousands of men, women and children who have by necessity to spend their whole lives with no shelter over their heads save the blue sky and occasionally the foliage of benevolent tree.

It is said that the Western towns abound in slums, the abodes of the poor and down-trodden. Madras for aught I know has no street without its own slum. Even as the ancient Hinduism embraces the most primitive of paganism and the lofties of philosophical thoughts. Madras streets have the most luxurious of mansions with all comforts and conveniences and also pavements and shadows of trees which constitute the permanent home of the homeless.

It is one of the strangest of things we come across that in a city like Madras full of life and activity, full of struggle and excitement, full of knowledge and art, thousands of men and women should continue to live for generations in utter ignorance and squalour without understanding anything that happens around them.

There is little to distinguish them from the street dogs which very often live in their company. They have never known for many generations what it would be to live inside houses, for they have been living in open street pavements eating, drinking, sleeping and even reproducing there. The numerous tearing election campaigns which often shook the country to the very foundations have not affected them in the least. The various communal representation schemes have entirely left them out of account. No one has yet begun to think in terms of a Pakistan for them. The roar of the city have been to them the distant murmerings of the rainy clouds with which they have no concern.

Varadarajan belonged to this community of "men and women in the street." His father was alive, but not mother. She died even before he could know her well. The loss of the mother made him doubly dear to his father, who loved him with the whole of his heart. Varadan was for the old man his everything in life. From infancy to the sixteenth year the old man nursed him and nurtured him with all the love and care that a parent capable of and watched him enter the threshhold of manhood with reasonable pride.

"....The fury of the elements began to abate when the dawn peeped over the eastern sky. The sun rose slowly and Varadan got up from his sleep. To his amazement he found that his father had not yet risen. This Was so unusual...."

As the father was attached to the son, so was the son also attached to the father. The shadow of a huge edifice in the street was their "home." Their earthly belongings consisted of a few earthenware pots and they were generally kept in the safety vault of the cavity beneath the platform of a temporary 'pansupari' shop in the neighbourhood, the proprietor of which was kindly inclined towards them. They slept on the street pavement during the nights when the sky was clear and in the rainy nights the open verandas of the neighbouring houses provided them with ample sleeping space. Both of them worked hard during the day time to earn their coppers with which they kept their bodies and souls together and all the rest of the time, whether it be when they were cooking their food or eating or doing anything else they would be found deeply immersed in conversation with each other that other members of their fraternity wondered what on earth they were discussing.

The old man was an ideal housekeeper. He was very particular about keeping his "home" ideally neat and clean. Early morning he used to smear with cow dung the roadside which he considered his house and draw some geometrical figures there with white starch. The only occasion on which he would lose his temper was when rubbish was deposited on the spot by the wind or an unconscious passer by. Their cooking which was simple enough was done there and they 'laid their covers' also there. They used to purchase delicacies from their neighbouring "restaurant". No one need take it that they had any access to any of the restaurants which we know as such. The underworld of Madras has restaurants of its own. An old woman had made it her profession to gather all the balances of meals of more fortunate people in the street, blend them in a way which she thought would suit the human palate of her conception and sell it in the street corner for small coppers. Varadan and his father used to invest a good portion of their income occasionally in these delicacies and enjoy themselves thoroughly.

Varadarajan had another companion besides his aged parent. That was a dog whom he picked up in the street. One evening the father and son were engaged in deep conversation as usual while enjoying their meal beneath the street lamp, when this third party entered the scene and took his seat beside them as though he knew them for ages. They also willingly shared their meal with the guest and thus saved tne "Dharma of the Householder" of this ancient land of which they were also children. From that day the dog became the third member of the family. Varadarajan called him "Karuppan" and he was understood perfectly. The relationship among the trio developed to be one of perfect equality and no one tried to dominate the other. "During the nights Karuppan served the useful purpose of a pillow for Varadarajan. This living pillow was very alert even while asleep and the merest rustle of a dry leaf in the neighbourhood made it think that Varadan's life was in danger.

Varadarajan was a handsome boy and his father was very proud of him. During their long conversations the father used to watch the individual features of his young one with exuberant joy. When the boy smiled, his flawless set of white teeth, displayed against the dark lips, perhaps reminded the old man of his bygone days, when his beloved was alive and young and used to captivate his heart with her smiles. He felt delighted for a minute and in the next sank into heavy sighs. Karuppan would sit on his hind legs slowly wagging his tail watching the faces of the father and son in turn with a philosophic demeanour as if he understood the mysteries of the human heart so well.

Deevali, the great day of rejoicing drew near. Shop fronts put up gay appearance and vied with one another in the display of their goods. Their counters were thonged with purchasers. Those whose wardrobes were full came in search of new fashions. Others were also there whose privilege to see new clothes was once in an year viz. the Deevali. But there were others for whom even Deevali does not bring any new cloth, the community to which Varadan belonged.

Still the thrill of Deevali affected Varadan also as much as anyone else. More so, when on the Day of Deevali the benevolent owner of the "pansupari" shop underneath the platform of which the father and son had kept their valuables, flung a surprise on him by presenting him with a set of colourful new clothes. The sensation of wearing new clothes for the first time in life was so intense that Varadan walked hither and thither in those clothes as if he were in a trance, with the result that a cycle rider had to get down from his vehicle and make him conscious of the fact that he was walking on a public thoroughfare by the administration of a blow which was by no means mild.

In the evening the father and son accompanied by Karuppan started for the Marina. Both of them were probably under the impression that the entire crowd on the road as well as the beach had only one thought viz., Varalan's beautiful costume. Every now and then the old man stopped the boy, put the shirt buttons aright and indignantly brushed off a speck of dust that came from somewhere and got stuck on Varadan's shirt with the deliberate purpose of marring its beauty. Every time Karuppan also stopped and looked up approvingly into the old man's face. The Marina presented a delightful appearance and Varadan and his father felt that they also contributed their share, by no means unimportant, for its perfection. It is most natural that Karuppan must also have felt likewise.

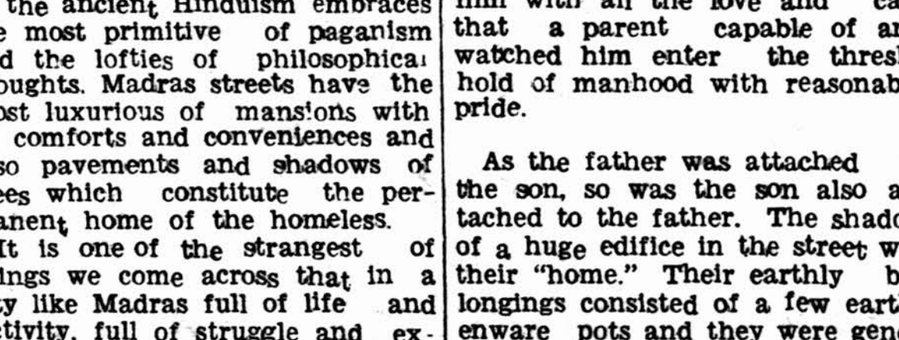
The day began to creep away imperceptibly. Darkness spread its wings over the universe. The winds let loose by some evil force gathered strength and assembled clouds to mar the clarity of the sky. A chillness pervaded the atmosphere and on the whole the weather began to take a threatening attitude. The crowd took the hint from nature and melted away quickly in all directions. The old man and son plodded back their weary way accompanied by their canine companion. On the way the old man once complained of fatigue and inability to walk quickly, but never-the-less managed to keep pace with his son in his anxiety to save his son's gala dress from a complete drenching.

By the time they reached "home" and finished their meal and climbed up the veranda of the neighbouring business house for shelter and sleep, it began to rain cats and dogs. An acute chilliness pervaded the whole atmosphere. In the utter darkness father and son went to sleep side by side. Rain poured in torrents incessantly, but the fatigue was more heavy for them than chilliness caused by the wind and rain. Apparently they went to sleep.

The fury of the elements be-

(Continued On Page 37)

For Quick Relief From Pain



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A BENGAL CHEMICAL PRODUCT

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A WEEK OF WAR

ROOSEVELT IN THE RING

By N. G. JOG

JULY 11.

The latest—and briefest—Soviet war communique indicates that the Nazi drive into Russia has been brought to a standstill along the whole of the two-thousand-mile front from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

On the other hand, a special communique, issued by the German High Command yesterday night, claims that with the conclusion of the double battle of Bialystok and Minsk, the greatest amount of war material in world history has been captured!

You may add up those two communiques and divide the sum by four to arrive somewhere near the truth, which is what?—as the Jesting Pilate asked. In other words, it is an extraordinarily difficult and complicated job to find what exactly is happening in the gigantic Battle of Rivers that began last week.

It is now three weeks since Hitler invaded Russia and it is evident that his armies have penetrated pretty deep within the Soviet territory. But they have not so far reached Moscow as the Nazi propagandists bragged they would do, nor Leningrad, nor even Kiev.

The Red Army has no doubt retreated along the whole frontier. It has also certainly suffered enormous losses in men and "materiel". This is understandable considering the huge and terrible striking power of the Nazis and in view of the fact that the Soviet was hardly prepared for this stab in the back from its "eternal ally". The advantage always lies with the aggressor.

"Scorched Earth"

The Red Army has no doubt retreated; but it has retreated in good order and in good heart, with its morale intact and its courage undimmed. It is a retreat on a set plan and with a set purpose. It is not a rout as in France, thirteen months ago.

Behind it remain not prosperous villas, factories in production and well-filled petrol pumps on the road-side from which the Nazi Juggernaut may quench its thirst, but burning cities, demolished factories, dynamited bridges, smouldering crops and razed villages. Everything is in ruins. The very earth lies scorched.....

The Red Army has no doubt retreated. But it seems to have absorbed the first terrific impact of the Mechanized Attila the stunning shock of the Blitzkrieg It has inflicted as well as received punishment. It has retreated but it has never been on the defensive. It has hit out wherever it could. And, above all, it is in being still as the Red Army—not as a rabble of soldiers.

It is in being and fighting not merely on its own front and with in its own territory but also in the areas occupied by the German forces. The so-called "pockets" of Soviet resistance, which are still plentifully dispersed all along the two-thousand-mile frontier, are not sitting dazed and resigned, waiting for being mopped up by their conquering enemies but they are fighting with a dogged, death-defying bravery wherever they can, howsoever they can.

Note this well when you read about the rapid advance of the German army. Note that "Retreat" in the Russian vocabulary does not mean a dire disaster but a very potent weapon. They "retreated" before Napoleon 113 years ago, until they sent him retreating back—minus his entire "Grande Armee! Times have changed (as I stressed in warning last week) but the first principles of strategy remain the same

No Air Supremacy

That the Panzer Divisions are not finding it a cake-walk as heretofore is evident from the comments of the German press itself. It reported, while discussing the advance across the Pruth, for example, that "there is heavy fighting due to the extent and modernity of the Soviet equipment, the unshakable obstinacy of the Soviet defence and the difficulties of the terrain, as the river is bordered by mile-wide marshes." This is, to put it very mildly, a very unusual and strange thing for the regimented and Goebbels-inspired press of the Reich to say.

There is another very important point to note. It is this that in spite of its furious onslaught the Luftwaffe has so far not been able to establish its supremacy in the Soviet sky. This supremacy has been the condition precedent of every success which Hitler has scored from Norway to Crete.

The German propaganda bureau may broadcast fantastic reports of Russia's air losses but the Soviet Air Force is yet very much alive—and kicking As long as the German Eagle does not succeed in clipping the wings of the Russian Bear, there is no early prospect—or even remote hope—of victory for the Nazis.

Frozen "Hot Spot"

The most important event of the last week happened, however, neither in Russia nor in Syria not in Europe or Asia or Africa It was far away from any theatre of war, far from the roar of guns and the thud of bombs.

The hot spot of the last week was in fact a frozen island in the Atlantic, an island remote and peaceful, an island which few foreigners visit and fewer natives ever leave.

In the dawn of history Iceland was famous for its Viking heroes. Once again after centuries greatness is thrust upon it by the United States Marines, who landed and occupied it at the beginning of the last week.

The occupation was most peaceful and most orderly. In fact Uncle Sam is in the position of an honoured guest. The Prime Minister of Iceland not only invited the American but asked him to come in such overwhelming force that nobody else would ever dare gate-crash the family party!

In the grisly annals of the Second World War, this little Icelandic saga will go down as one of its most relieving features Not the less important for that, however. It is indeed an event of the utmost significance and one which will have a decisive—even vital—bearing on the future developments of war.

Another Climacteric

The strategic importance of Iceland can be seen by a glance at the map. With Hitler master of the Old World, it is a stepping stone in his march to the New For Britain, its seizure by the Nazis would have been like a pistol aimed at its head.

That is why it was occupied by it no sooner the Blitzkrieg began in 1940. Like the despatch of troops to Iraq, the occupation of Iceland will go down in the history of this war as one of the few—very few!—occasions where the British High Command proved too quick for its German opposites.

There is a world of difference, however, between the British and the American occupation (at present it is joint) of this most strategic outpost of both the hemispheres. For Britain it was a normal, if clever, move in the war game. It caused either satisfaction or resentment. But not any undue surprise.

But for the United States Marines to land in Iceland means that we are standing at a turning point in history The American occupation of Iceland, like the Nazi invasion of Russia, is a climacteric of war. And perhaps the former is a direct consequence of the latter—a consequence which Hitler could have hardly forseen.

Insidious Stunt

His "campaign against communism" may be meant for wheat and oil, but one of its subsidiary purposes was also to placate the good and god-fearing citizens of America. It was fervently hoped that this pious crusade of Herr Hitler will strengthen the hands of Isolationists, if not wean away the capitalists from that war-mongering President.

For a time it was feared that the Fuehrer would once again get away with his insidious stunt He caught "a big one" in ex-President Hoover .."Copperhead" Lindbergh, too, was duly impressed. There was a perceptible concern in high Washington circles over the latest trend of public opinion.

The concern was reflected even in the brief and unusually tame address delivered by the President of the United States on Independence Day (July 4) That speech came as an anti-climax to the clarion call to arms of his Secretary of the Navy, which was delivered only four days earlier It caused profound disappointment. even apprehension, throughout the world

Challenge To Axis Boys

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was, however, feinting last Friday The consummate master of statecraft that he has proved himself to be, Roosevelt was only biding his time, confidently awaiting that "flash" to come from distant Iceland, which was to signalise the end, not of neutrality (for America was never neutral) but of the non-belligerency of the United States in the present war

By sending his troops to Iceland, F. D. R. has virtually thrown his hat in the war ring and challenged the Axis boys to pick up the gauntlet. Uncle Sam will never go to war. No, Sir But who dares go to war with him?—That is what the President of the United States wants to know

That is the plain meaning of the American occupation of Iceland. The purists of international law may say what they like but every realist in America and outside knows it. Roosevelt knows this, though he is too shrewd to say it. Hitler knows this, though he is apparently too scared to admit it.

More Cheek Than Churchill

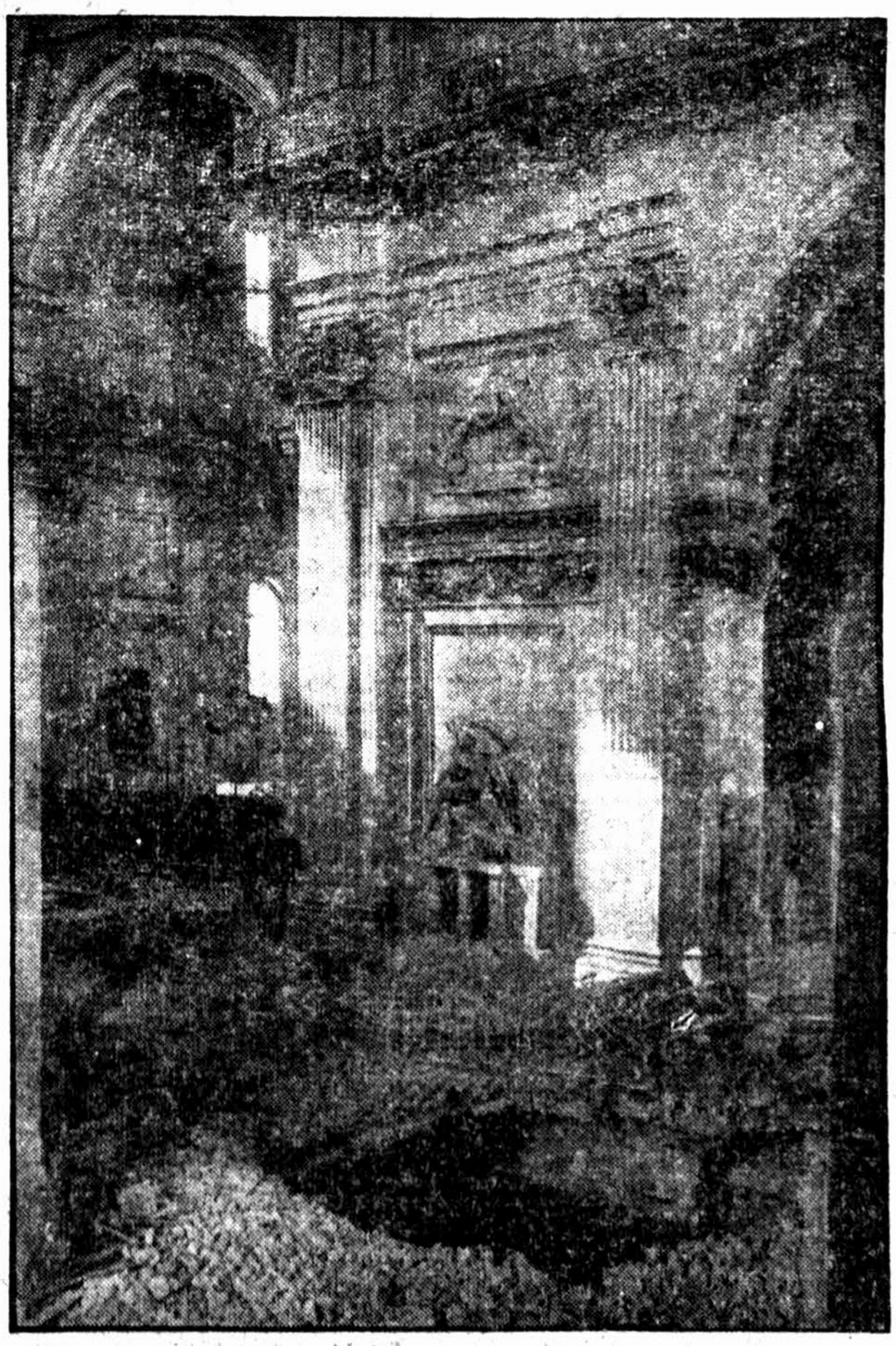
And Churchill, too, knows this What is more, he confessed as much in the most Churchillian manner possible. Never have I enjoyed a Churchill speech more than the one he delivered in the Parliament on Wednesday last.

It was punctuated by laughter in the Commons, the echoes of which are still coming from the four quarters of the world. Mr. Churchill began with his tongue very much in the cheek. But by the time he finished, he was more cheek than Churchill!

What will be the result of the American occupation of Iceland? Will the shooting start? Will Roosevelt step from Iceland to Azores, Cape Verde, Dakar or Ireland—ultimately landing once again in Flanders fields where still the poppies grow?

Perhaps we will be in a better position to discuss this issue next week. In the meanwhile let us await the reply of Fuehrer Hitler to President Roosevelt, "the Ally of Bolshevism the Yankee Imperialist who raped small nations on the European continent and drove his own nation and the American countries into a fateful policy from which no power on earth can absolve him of responsibility"

Must I add that I am quoting a Nazi paper? It is none less than the 'Diplomatische Korrespondentz" the official organ of the Wilhemstrasse.



St. Paul's Cathedral was again the target of Nazi bombers, when the North Transept was hit by a bomb, which crashed through the roof to the floor of the transept, exploded there, and blew the debris into the crypt, during one of the worst raids London has yet experienced. The hole in the floor of the transept of St. Paul's Cathedral where a Nazi bomb exploded into the crypt beneath during a recent air raid on London.

To-morrow, On Their 'National Day', Will Frenchmen Sing Again This Great Song Of Freedom:

LA MARSEILLAISE?

By KALYANI BHATTACHARJI

The French people in France and outside observe their "National Day", 14th July, with traditional zeal and enthusiasm. And the observance becomes particularly significant at the present juncture in the history of France.

In 1915, France was thus celebrating the first war time "National Day" on 14th July. Suddenly the French nation remembered the man who gave them the immortal national song "La Marseillaise". And on that day, 80 years after his death the body of Rouget de Lisle, author of "La Marseillaise" was taken out of his grave in the cemetery at Choisy-le-Roi, an insignificant village just a few miles from Paris, and buried with full honour and homage in the "Pantheon" in Paris among the great men of France.

Greatest honour which can be accorded to any man by his grateful countrymen, was done by the entire French nation on 26th June, 1936 when impressive celebrations were held all over the country for "The Apotheosis of the "Marseillaise" under the auspices of the Government on account of the centenary of the death of Captain Rouget de Lisle.

What Is "La Marseillaise"?

It is not merely a national song. It is rightly termed as "Hymn National" by the Frenchmen. It embodies in its fiercely stirring strains the very spirit of the French Revolution, which has endured since it first poured its ardour into French hearts a symbol of restless humanity and of the eternal forces of creation in action. The extraordinarily forceful character of the air and its ingenious adaption to the words achieved miracles. Rouget de Lisle gave to his country a song in which every Frenchman finds the irresistible and true expression of his own feelings.

Soldier Poet

Claude-Joseph Rouget, the eldest son of Claude-Ignatius Rouget, Avocat-en-Parlement, was born on May 10th, 1760 at Lons-le-Saunier in Jura. The family name was subsequently changed to Rouget de Lisle. He passed out of the Academy of Military Engineering at Mezieres and got a commission in Corps Royal due Genie. In 1789, with the fall of the Bastille and the "Old Regime" he was sent to Fort du Joux in Jura as a Lieutenant. In 1791 he was made a Captain and was transferred to Strasbourg.

From his childhood, Claud-Joseph showed keen interest and aptitude for poetry and music but never displayed any note-worthy talent. He wrote a few plays of which only one, called "Bayard en Presce", was ever produced. It had only two nights' run at the Opera Comique in 1791 and proved a failure.

Birth Of A Great Song

On April 20th, 1792, France declared war on Prussia and Austria and the message was brought to Strasbourg on 24th April. A dinner was given by Baron Dietrich, Mayor of Strasbourg to the military Officer in connection with a recruiting compaign. Rouget de Lisle was also present at the dinner In a fit of enthusiasm, the Mayor remarked that the existing Republican song "Ca Ira" was dull and lifeless and appealed for a vigorous marching song. The young handsome soldier poet, Rouget de Lisle, was deeply moved by the appeal. On return home, he worked throughout that very night and wrote the air and six stanzas, 48 lines in all which together form "La Marseillaise" and on which slight alterations were made by his friend Lieut. Masclet. Next evening Madame Dietrich transposed it for the clavecin and Rouget de Lisle for the first time sang what he called at that time "Le Chant de l'Armee du Rhin". A member of the Strasbourg cathedral choir orchestrated it and four days later, on April 29th the volunteer regiment of the "Rhone et Loire" marched to the front with their band playing this song.

Ye sons of France, Awake to glory,
Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise,
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

(Refrain)

To arms, to arms, ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on, march on! all hearts resolv'd
On victory or death.

Now, now the danger is scowling
Which treacherous kings, confederate, raise;
The dogs of war, let louse, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruins,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms, etc.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile and insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To meet and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,—
Like gods would bid their slaves adore—
But man is man—and who is more?—
Then, shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms, etc.

O Liberty! can man resign thee!
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing.
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield—
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing,

To arms, etc.

Why "Marseillaise"?

In the meantime Jacobins organised a new insurrection to force the hands of the Assembly, and save the revolution. This task was entrusted to a battalion of volunteers from Marseilles whom Barbaroux introduced into Paris to serve as vanguards in the storming of the Tuilleries and, singing this song under the leadership of Danton on August 10th, 1792, they swept over the Assembly and the monarchy overpowering everything they encountered. It fired the imagination of the volunteers to such an extent that it was adopted by the entire French nation as the "Cri general de la Republique".

Rouget surprised the country by voting against the new constitution in August, 1792, which resulted in his dismissal from the army. Soon after he was reinstated and was made a Staff Officer, but was again abruptly removed. He was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, but was liberated on the 9th Thermidor when "Marseillaise" was made the "Hymn National" of France.

The latter life of Rouget de Lisle was not at all happy. He voluntarily retired from the army in 1796 and remained inactive and obscure throughout the Consulate and the Empire. In 1830, Louis Phillipe came to his rescue and the "Marseillaise" was again heard and its author was granted a pension of 3,500 francs and the Legion of Honour. He died on June 26th, 1836.

Rouget de Lisle was not a man of outstanding genius. He was of average ability and mediocre accomplishment, but through a spark of inspiration he gave to France something supremely glorious and noble. It seems that the inspiration faded away as quickly as it came. He has been raised to the height of fame and ranked as one of the great man of the country. Perhaps history cannot show another example of an author immortalised for only one piece of short work like Captain Rouget de Lisle.

Free French Men Will Eventually Liberate France

Germany's Difficulties Increase As Allied Power Grows; De Gaulle Directs Attack On Vichy Men

LONDON, July 12.

"We understand now why Hitler, exploiting the degradation of the men who surrendered to him, is doing his best to force those men to support his war activity," said General de Gaulle in a broadcast to France on Friday night.

"We understand why those men at Vichy should have stuck on for a German victory and a French defeat. They were hoping and working for that victory so that the future might justify their crime and their folly.

In Russia, the German Army has been engaged for 20 days in a struggle which is growing more and more difficult contrary to their expectation that this campaign would soon be over. It is like those Russian novels where each chapter seems to bring you nearer the end, but continues interminably.

In the Atlantic, the United States is under way. On Germany herself destruction is rained. This is just the beginning. The R.A.F. which includes French and Allied units, is continually growing.

To-day Germany is upholding Italy which is on the verge of collapse and is faced with a powerfully armed British Empire, a Russia which is determined to win and a United States whose resources are enormous and growing, and French forces as well as Allied contingents.

We do not underestimate the enemy, but strengthened by our confidence in the final victory we shall follow that role to its inevitable conclusion. Whatever our trials, we have entered the war for the eventual liberation of France and her empire, and we shall achieve this."—Reuter.

Hindu Temple Collapse

JUBBULPORE, July 11.

Due to rains, a Hindu temple situated in the vicinity of the Patel-Gate, Jawahargunj, Jubbulpore, collapsed last night. Fortunately none was injured.—A. P.

SIMLA: The designation of the decoration which until recently was known as the Medal of the Order of the British Empire for meritorious service has now been changed to "the British Empire Medal", says a press note.

Nazis Using Poison Gas

Russian Govt.'s Allegation

BLITZKRIEG HELD UP ALONG STALIN LINE

Soviet Air Force Inflicts Heavy Damage

MOSCOW, July 12.

M. Lozovsky, Vice-Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, told the Press that there had been cases in some places where the Germans have used poisonous substances.

M. Lozovsky said, "We have not yet replied to these new methods. We already gave a warning on June 25 in an official communique that the Germans were preparing something of this kind. It is understandable that to such measures we cannot just answer 'Thank you'".

STALIN LINE INTACT

There is no confirmation of the Berlin statement that early this morning German troops have been attacking fortifications along the Stalin line.

GERMAN DENIAL

The official German News Agency has denied the Soviet allegation that poisonous substances had been used by the Germans on the Russians Front.

BLITZKRIEG 'HANGS FIRE'

LONDON, July 12.

After a lull of nearly forty-eight hours German "blitzkrieg" against Russia was still hanging fire to-night. While both sides are massing troops for the renewal of the greatest mechanised battle in the history of warfare Moscow reported for the second successive day that position on the 2,000 mile front from the Artic to the Black Sea remained "substantially unchanged".

"ACCORDING TO PLAN".

The Nazi High Command again repeated the formula that "operations are continuing according to plan" but a Berlin report reaching Stockholm says that a detailed communique is to be issued to-morrow (Sunday).

Meanwhile the German public was again told for the third day that the "Soviet army had been annihilated in Baialystok area" and promises were made that "final assault will soon be launched on the Stalin line". Authoritative quarters claimed to-night that German troops made a further advance from Finland on Friday but they did not specify the sector. The Germans also stated that the Soviet counter-attack in the Witegsk sector was smashed on Thursday when "101 Soviet tanks were put out of action in a few hours".

SOVIET AIR FORCE BUSY

Russia yesterday took swift steps to meet any new German moves by organising its armies in three main commands which have been placed under the command of three of the Soviet greatest soldiers. They are Marshals Voroshilov, Timoshenko, and Budenny who are appointed Commander-in-Chief of the northern western and south-western sector of the front respectively. Meanwhile the Soviet Air Force continues to attack enemy mechanised units, communications and supplies.

A Moscow Communique to-day reports that "Crushing blows have been inflicted on German tank formations and mechanised and motorised units while aerodromes have been raided and oil-fields at Ploesti, (Rumania) bombed." The communique gives Friday's air losses at 65 Germans and 19 Russian planes destroyed —Reuter

U. S Citizens Vote For Russia

Seventy-two per cent of Americans want Russia to win against Germany, according to the latest Gallup Poll. Only four per cent. of the people questioned wanted Germany to win. Seven per cent. were undecided and seventeen per cent. thought it made no difference to America which side won. The reason frequently given by those wanting a Russian victory was "Russia is not imperialistic—Germany is. If Russia won she would not attempt to invade the United States, whereas if Germany won she probably would."—Reuter

Yugoslavia To Support Russia

LONDON, July 12.

General Simovitch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, has issued a declaration expressing the Yugoslav Government's complete agreement with the British Government's policy of support for Russia.—Reuter.

Turkish Press Swings In Favour Of Soviet

The "Daily Telegraph's" Ankara correspondent cabled on July 9:—

With a few exceptions, the Turkish press has completely revised its attitude to the Russo-German conflict.

Falih Rifky Ataky, Editor of the Government paper "Ulus", who ten days ago wrote that the further the Germans advanced towards raw material sources the more would Soviet resistance weaken, now writes that Stalin's resistance plan and his policy of destruction of supplies will be a decisive factory should Russia be able to carry it out completely.

The Istanbul paper "Ikdam" has been indefinitely suspended for publishing an article offensive to Russia.—Reuter.

MILLION NAZI CASUALTIES IN 19 DAYS

LONDON, July 12.

The claim that in 19 days Germany has lost over a million casualties, was made by M. Losovsky Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, at Friday night's Press Conference.

According to latest reports from Moscow, eight million troops, which had been recently mobilised in the Soviet Union, are now moving up towards the war fronts, states the Ankara radio.

LITVINOV
Russia's ex-Foreign Minister stages a come-back.

The Return Of Litvinov

Put In Charge Of Soviet Relations With Britain & U. S. A.

LONDON, July 12.

The "Daily Mail" Stockholm Correspondent cabled on July 9:—

Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet ex-Foreign Commissar, who broadcast a message to England from Moscow on July 8 has been put in charge of Soviet relations with Britain and the United States.

He relieves Molotov, the Commissar for Foreign affairs, and frees him to co-operate fully with Stalin in the prosecution of the war.—Reuter.

Three Commanders for 3 Sectors

Explaining the appointments of Marshals Voroshilov, Timoshenko and Budenny as Commanders-in-Chiefs, North-west, West and South-west Sectors respectively, the official Soviet News Agency reports, "In view of the fact that there are now three main directions of war operations, the State Defence Committee has ordered the headquarters to organise three main commands as above."

General Paulow, now Commander-in-Chief of the Minsk Army, is one of Russia's foremost experts in mechanised warfare. He organised and instructed the armoured units of the Spanish Republican Army during the Spanish Civil War.

Six weeks after the civil war started a Soviet General Staff was established in Madrid to collaborate with the Spanish Republicans. At the head of this General Staff were six expert Generals and one of them was General Paulow.

Athletic and between 50 and 55 years of age, General Paulow has brusque manners and great firmness. The crews of the first tank units organised in Spain under Paulow's leadership were composed of specially selected young Russians.

Later Gen. Paulow chose young Spaniards to form the crews of the new armoured units.

Simultaneously Gen. Paulow undertook the organisation and Instruction of anti-tank batteries and also of special anti-tank crews.

To General Paulow was attributed the idea of transporting numbers of picked soldiers into battle on top of heavy tanks these men were armed with machine-guns and hand grenades. By this means immediate support and considerable additional fire was provided for the attacking forces of tanks.

Germans Fear Invasion By Britain

Considerable Forces Concentrated In West

ZURICH, July 11.

How the threat of British landing in the Continent keeps German forces in the west, is shown by the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" which reassures the German public that the British are unable to make a land offensive in order to relieve the Russians owing to "the presence of a part of the German armies which are mounting guard in the west, north and south.

Considerable forces of the German Army Navy and Air Force are concentrated in the west in order to protect the Reich against surprise and also to cover the rear of the eastern war arena.

Nevertheless, it is understood that the Germans have already been obliged to transfer some forces from France and Belgium owing to their failure to break Russian resistance Reuter.

A GLOOMY HOLIDAY FOR FRANCE

Petain Says, "Think Of The Dead And The Ruins"

LONDON, July 12.

July 14th, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, when to pre-war France meant a Bank Holiday with an imposing military review in the morning and "all fun and fair" in the evening, is to be a day of mourning this year.

Marshal Petain has issued a proclamation to the French people according to the German-controlled Paris radio stating, that although the day emains an official holiday this year, the nation is to think of its dead, its prisoners and its ruins

Marshal Petain declared, "Frenchmen, I repeat to you my faith in the unity of the nation and the future of our country"

GEORGE MEDAL FOR KHASSADAR SHAHJAM

Complete Disregard For Own Safety In North West Frontier

SIMLA, July 12.

The King Emperor has approved of the award of the George Medal to Khassadar Shahjan Imar Khel, Mahsud, South Waziristan. North-West Frontier Province, says a notification in a "Gazette" extraordinary to-day.

On November 30th, 1940, a hostile gang placed two bombs under a culvert on the Ladha-Razmak Road and lit a fire under them to explode them. Khassadar Shahjam saw the fire and hastened to the spot with other Khassadars. He picked one of the bombs out of the fire with his own hands and threw it away; but while he was removing the second bomb it exploded and injured one of his eyes. But for his brave act the culvert would have been seriously damaged and the road rendered impassable. He showed complete disregard for his own safety—A. P.

LONDON, July 12.

Discussions between General Sikorski and M. Zalewski, representing the Polish Government and M. Maisky, representing the Soviet Government, continued at the Foreign office this afternoon. Mr. Eden participated in the conversations.—Reuter.

On Middle East Front

SUEZ CANAL BOMBED

Enemy Planes Over Vital Life-Line; Italian Raiders Mistake Spanish Town For Gibraltar

CAIRO, July 12.

The Egyptian Ministry of Interior in a communique states that hostile planes raided Suez Canal area in the early hours of this morning. Six persons were killed and fourteen injured. Some material damage was also caused.

MISTAKEN FOR GIBRALTAR!

La Linea, the Spanish town near Gibraltar, was bombed at three o'clock this morning by an unidentified plane, believed in Gibraltar to have been an Italian plane. Six people were killed and nearly a score injured, state workers coming from the town. The plane flew very low and apparently mistook La Linea for Gibraltar. Gibraltar searchlights were turned on but the plane which appeared to have approached from the northerly direction kept out of range.

It is authoritatively stated that the bombs, one of which failed to explode, have been identified as Italian. Lord Gort has offered sympathy and medical supplies to the Governor of Algeciras. The victims worked at Gibraltar.

Naples Bombed

Heavy bombers of the R. A. F. attacked the Railway Station at Naples during the night of July 9 causing considerable damage and starting a number of fires says an R. A. F. Middle East communique, which also records further heavy R. A. F. raids os Benghazi harbour where fires and explosions were observed.

When the last raider left the entire target was one huge blaze.

Attacks were also carried out on landing grounds at Derna, Martuba, Gazala and El Tmimi.

GIGANTIC NAVAL SCHEME FOR U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Of the vote for the United States navy and Maritime Commission asked for by President Roosevelt today 1,625 million dollars provides for the construction of 566 merchantmen and 350 million for the requisition, purchase and repair of existing ships.

The remaining 50 million will provide additional shipbuilding facilities. The Maritime Commission announced that it has already developed plans to a point where actual construction can be begun early in August.

All ships of the new programme are scheduled to be completed and operating by the end of 1943. The combined tonnage will be 5,500,000.

The new programme combined with the construction already contracted for by Britain directly with United States shipbuilders contemplates delivery into service of nearly 14 million deadweight tons merchantmen by the end of 1943.—Reuter.

"Not Vassals Of Germany"

Japanese Diplomat Disowns Axis

VICTORIA: (British Columbia), July 12.

Japan is "not going to pull Germany's chestnuts out of the fire", Mr. Ichiro Kawasaki, Japanese Consul at Vancouver (British Columbia) who was for four years at the Japanese Embassy in London told interviewers to-day.

"We are not committed too deeply with the Axis and are not vassals of Germany", he said. "We have much in common with the British people. Like them we are a seafaring nation and depend on world trade. We are not like the Germans. They are ruthless and uncouth."—Reuter.

AMERICAN STEEL IN 50 BRITISH BASES

President Roosevelt Defends Action As Legal

WASHINGTON, July 12.

President Roosevelt declared at a press conference to-day (Friday) that he would not be surprised if American steel had gone into fifty British bases and if American workmen the world over were being paid by the British Government. This, he said, was perfectly legal.

President Roosevelt said what was being done was being accomplished either through straight purchases by the British Government or under the Lease and Lend Act.—Reuter.

"Ridiculous Allegation"

Gour On Report That Indian Lecturers In U. S. Are Paid By Enemy

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 12.

A serious view is taken in London Indian circles of "Daily Telegraph's" allegation that Indian speakers in United States are receiving payments from enemy sources. Sir Hari Singh Gour said if the allegation is true then the least the British Government can do is to publish names of the speakers and denounce them as traitors.

Sir Hari Singh Gour added: "I visited America a few months before the war and found strong pro-Congress attitude amongst the masses.

Mr. Arthur Moore has written an article in the "Spectator" recording similar attitude on the part of Americans from coast to coast. From these facts it does not seem likely that American opinion can be influenced by Nazi mercenaries. Americans would denounce them as much as we do here. Sir Feroze Khan Noon recently returned from the United States and should have been asked to confirm or deny this dirty imputation. I would draw the attention of the Government of India to the "Telegraph's" statement which, if true, raises the serious question of Indian propaganda being financed by our enemy and the character of those who receive such financial backing."

Doctor P. C. Bhandari said: "On the very face of it the allegation looks so ridiculous that it seems to have come from inspired sources.

Doctor C. L. Katial agreed with Sir Hari Singh Gour and added: "I think the matter must not be allowed to rest there at a time when every genuine and sincere effort should be made to improve the Indo-British relations. An allegation of this kind plays in the hands of those reactionaries who are anxious to run down every progressive Indian."

U. S. Assurance To Portugal

NEW YORK, July 12.

The United States has given an assurance to Portugal, that she will not move into the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands, announced the Portuguese Minister.—Reuter.

"Sink First Ship On Way To Iceland"

Germany Accuses U.S.A. Of Military Alliance With Britain

STOCKHOLM, July 12.

"The American challenge will eventually be met by the only manner Germany can meet such steps, namely, by action," writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Demokraten", discussing the dispatch of American troops to Iceland.

"The initiated think that Germany will first try a final demarche in Washington but it is emphasised that the German command cannot revise its decision to torpedo all ships carrying contraband into the blockade zone.

Wilhelmstrasse suggests that the United States is preparing also to occupy the Shetlands and other areas of Scotland which, with the action in Iceland, would be equivalent to a military alliance with Britain. Certain quarters suggest bringing matters to a climax by sinking the first American ship encountered on its way to Iceland, but it is believed that such strong action will await the result of a demarche in Washington.

Iceland Greets U. S. A.

"The sincere hope that the closer co-operation now beginning between Iceland and the United States may be blessed by good fortune," is expressed by the regent of Iceland M. Sweinn Bjoernsson in a goodwill message to President Roosevelt. Recalling that the first white man to set foot on American soil was an Icelander, the Regent continues "We also recall that the nation of the United States has always held high the flag of liberty and democracy which we nations of Scandinavian origin respect so greatly and which has been so strongly emphasised in Scandinavian co-operation, although this co-operation has unfortunately ceased for the time being."

Philippines In Danger

A Washington message states:—The claim that British troops should leave Iceland lest their presence should tempt a German attack and thus involve American troops now there was made at a secret meeting of the Senate Naval Committee, according to reports described as reliable. The Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, promised, it is said, to communicate this to President Roosevelt.

General Marshal's recent request that men now serving in the army under the Military Service Law should be held in the army even after their normal term ends is now ascribed to reports of German infiltration into South America and to reports that the Philippines also are in danger from Axis operations.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu Asks For Explanation

PATNA, July 12.

As a consequence of an editorial article appearing in "Rashtra Vani" a local Hindi daily, commenting on Gandhiji and his non-violence cult, Rajendra Babu has asked its editor, Mr. Deobrat Shastri, to explain his position, as he cannot possibly owe allegience to two different ideologies.

It may be said here that Mr. Deobrat Shastri is a Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee.—Orient Press.

Enthusiastic Scenes At Reception Of American Troops At Iceland

REYKJAVIK, July 12.

REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN ICELAND WRITES: EVENTS HAVE MOVED VERY FAST IN ICELAND IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

Until this week British troops here inclined to regard themselves as the lost legion. War news came from everywhere else but never about Iceland.

Suddenly on July 5 news arrived of an American Senator's disclosures and rumour ran riot. None denied Senator Wheeler's statement and excitement grew soldiers and Icelanders alike were asking "when will the Americans come?"

At 5 p.m. on July 7 they had their answer. The largest convoy of troopships, warships and planes ever seen on this island appeared on the horizon.

Crowds collected at once to watch the sight, soldiers with beaming faces peered over each others shoulders, and delighted comments came from them all.

It was an inspiring sight. Here was visible proof of the armed might of the United States of America reaching half way across the Atlantic to protect the passage of planes, tanks and armaments which her factories were producing, and not only helping Great Britain with the task of convoying war materials, but releasing a fit body of troops for active service elsewhere.

On Monday night the convoy anchored; on Tuesday morning the British General with a guard of honour and military band welcomed the American General.

There were few spectators to that scene who failed to realise that a whole story was being made before their eyes as the two Generals saluted and the guard of honour presented arms.

A great step in collaboration between two great armies took place. It was a great and symbolic union, but soon over.

Once the guard of honour had been inspected officers from the two armies started to mingle. Within five minutes opposite numbers could be seen in close consultation and around them the work of disembarkation started.

One hour after the Generals had shook hands the Americans' transport vehicles were on the streets of Iceland. American troops drove in lorries along the lefthand side of the road as though they had driven in Iceland all their days.

Meanwhile British troops looked on with wonder and approval in their faces.

As the disembarkation took place American marine were moving to their prepared quarters Then meetings between the two armies started, in camps, canteens, offices, streets, anywhere where by chance one soldier might meet another. **They were fine meetings.**

Viceroy to Make July Offer ?

WHAT AMERY WILL SAY

Another Appeal To Political Leaders

The Simla Correspondent of "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—

An unconfirmed report has it that the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council will, in addition to giving a majority to the non-official element in the Cabinet, also confer upon it greater executive powers than hitherto. The report further asserts that although the reconstituted Cabinet will not be responsible to the Central Legislature, it will in many respects function as a fore-running body to the prospective Dominion Status machinery to be set up after the war.

Despite definite indications being available regarding the expansion of the Council, it cannot yet be said whether the basis of expansion will be followed in pursuance of the Viceroy's offer of last August, nor is it known that the tenure of office of the new members will be specified, although the present expansion is recognised to be a war measure. It stands to reason that the additional members, when appointed, will continue to hold their allotted portfolios even after the war, till India adopts new form of Government.

JAYAKAR TO JOIN COUNCIL?

A good deal of speculation regarding the personnel of the new Council will persist till the names are officially announced. Already the sudden visit of Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Khan to Patna has given rise to the impression that a hitch has arisen regarding the appointment of Sir Sultan Ahmad. Mr. M. R. Jayakar may now also be considered a suitable candidate since he is reported to have resigned from the Privy Council.

A controversy is likely to arise regarding the appointment of an Indian as Defence Member. The suggestion is originally reported to have been made by India's ex Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck, and the appointment of a Defence Committee from the Central Legislature, preparations regarding which are going ahead at full steam, should set aside all misgivings that His Majesty's Government distrusts Indians. Nothing is likely to arouse greater interest and support to the war effort than the appointment of an Indian to the Defence portfolio.

While under the reconstruction scheme the future of even the present members will be insecure, it can be stated with authority that Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Sir Jeremy Raisman will on no account be leaving the Council.

The question of appointing non-official advisers to Governors in those provinces where Section 93 is now operating is also under examination. Simultaneous steps in this direction may be taken by Governors when the Government of India makes an announcement regarding the expansion proposal and the names of the new members to the Viceroy's Cabinet.

Mr. Amery's forthcoming statement on India, according to informed Simla circles, is likely to be comprehensive and may even prove a landmark in India's constitutional history. The forthcoming statement is expected to make a reference to various political problems, such as expansion of the Council, postponement of the general elections and the new constitution. It will also include a passionate appeal to all political leaders to sink their differences and unite in the face of the common danger.

Important Statement Expected This Week

Speculation About Expansion Of Cabinet

BUT CONGRESS WON'T COMPROMISE, SAYS KRIPALANI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, July 12.

It is understood that a statement by the Viceroy on the political situation will be issued sometime next week. According to reports in Simla, the statement will probably contain the British Government's final decision on the subject of expansion of the Viceroy's Cabinet.

There is a slight change in the phraseology used by Mr. Amery in his latest statement in the House of Commons. Though he has repeated his old formula that he is not in a position to make a fresh statement he has added that the subject (political deadlock continued to engage the earnest attention of His Majesty's Government.

Comments in political circles on Mr. Amery's answer point out that though the subject has been receiving "earnest attention" for the last eleven months since the ill-fated August offer, nothing has been done so far.

The fact that Mr. Aney has been interviewed by the C. P. Governor and Dr. Ambedkar by the Bombay Governor this week has been the subject of speculation here. Mr. Aney is expected in Simla to-morrow for the Emigration Committee meeting.

OFFER TO KUNZRU AND HYDARI

No information is available here whether any definite offer has been made to Sir Akbar Hydari but it is stated here that no formal offer has so far been made to Pundit H. N. Kunzru. As he is prominently connected with the Bombay Conference it is considered most unlikely that even if the offer is made he will be able to accept it unless it is in pursuance of the scheme satisfying principles laid down by the Bombay Conference. The only decision so far taken appears to be with reference to the appointment of Sir Homi Mody and Sir Sultan Ahmed.

Other proposals under consideration are for later period after Government's return to Delhi. In the meantime the Government will probably wait and see what the Sapru Group does at its forthcoming meeting — how far it is prepared to modify the Bombay proposals in the light of official views conveyed.

"BEST I HAVE EVER SEEN"

War Correspondent's Tribute To Indian Troops In Syria

ANKARA, July 12.

An experienced war Correspondent arriving in Ankara from Syria warmly complimented Indian troops in the operations there. He declared "they are terrific; the best I have ever seen".—Reuter.

CONGRESS NOT FOR COMPROMISE

ALMORA, July 12.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. J. B. Kripalani General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., said that there is no possibility of a compromise with the Government. He further remarked that Mahatma Gandhi had already announced that the Satyagraha movement would continue for five years.

Mr. Kripalani will leave Almora for Chanauada, from where he will proceed to Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER'S SURPRISE PRESS CONFERENCE

Important Official Announcement On Monday?

SIMLA, July 12.

The Home Member, Government of India, has announced that he will meet Press representatives at a conference on Monday afternoon.

No indication is available of the subject to be dealt with at the conference but informed quarters expect that an important official announcement is imminent.—A. P.

WAVELL TAKES CHARGE

SIMLA, July 12.

General Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Simla last night by rail motor from Kalka and was received at the Simla station by the Defence Secretary, Mr. Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. Mahon, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, staff officers and the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. After introduction His Excellency drove to Snowdon, the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Gazette of India "Extraordinary" announces the appointment of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell as the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India in succession to Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck.

It is also announced that Sir Archibald Wavell assumed command on the forenoon of July 11, 1941.

Sir Archibald Wavell is also appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India in the room and place of Sir Claude Auchinleck and it is notified that Sir Archibald Wavell has on the forenoon of July 11, taken upon himself the execution of his office.—A.P.

ZAFRULLAH MYSTERY

Has There Been A Rift In Viceroy's Council?

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, July 12.

Is there some mystery behind Sir Mohd. Zafrullah's relegation to the safe waters of judiciary and of reported move to send away Sir C. S. Bajpai abroad?

Dame rumour speaks of a rift in the Viceroy's Council over the insistence by Indian members of his Council led by Sir Mohd. Zafrullah to be consulted in matters of Governmental policy and also their protest against being treated as mere figureheads of their departments.

Possibly it is due to this prospect of continued opposition from inside and danger of throwing him into the arms Opposition that Sir Mohd. Zafrullah finds his new post and Sir C. S. Bajpai is likely to have one overseas. Is it now because of his own wish that Sir Mohd. Zafrullah has been allotted his new place? But the flat denial which he gave months ago when reports were being circulated that he was going to succeed the late Sir Mohd. Sulaiman cannot be overlooked here.

Informed circles here rule out the possibility of important portfolios like Defence, Finance and Home being entrusted to Indians in the Viceroy's Council expansion plan which is simply intended to put up show of an interim Indian majority cabinet.

It is learnt that the new members—three Europeans and six non-official Indians—will receive reduced salary of Rs. 5,500. Names of Sir Akbar Hydari and Pt. Kunzru, besides those of Sir Sultan and Sir Homi, are being prominently associated here with Council expansion plan.

WATERY GRAVE FOR ELEVEN

Boat Disaster In Mid-Stream

MALDA, July 12.

Eleven persons are feared to have been drowned as the result of a boat disaster in the river Mahananda, near Kolabari Ferry Ghat, in the north suburbs of the town, on Thursday morning.

A ferry boat, it is stated, was carrying 25 passengers, mostly masons, from the town to the opposite side of the river. A strong wind had been blowing since the previous night and in order to cross the river quickly the boat had put up sails. In mid-stream the ropes of the sails snapped and the vessel capsized, throwing over board all the passengers.

Of the 25 persons on board, 14 succeeded in swimming ashore. The bodies of eight of those missing have so far been recovered.—A. P.

KHAKSAR MOVEMENT DECLARED ILLEGAL

(From Our Correspondent).

JUNAGADH, July 10.

Namdar Dewan Saheb of Junagadh in his notification dated 6th July, 1941, published in the extraordinary State Gazette has announced that whereas it appears to the Junagadh Darbar that the Khaksar Movement interferes and has for its object interference with the administration of Law and with the maintenance of law and order and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, it is hereby declared an unlawful association.

Faculties Of Fine Arts Music And Painting

U. P. University Reorganisation Committee's Proposals

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 11.

It is understood that the University Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Congress Government in 1938 with the then Congress Minister of Education, Sampurnanand as Chairman has now submitted its report.

Among the important recommendations made by the Committee, are the increasing duration of the Bachelor's Degree course to three years, and the curtailing of Master's Degree course to one year

The Committee recommends that Post Graduates and research students of one University should be enabled to carry on work in another University.

Professors of one University should be allowed to deliver lectures in another University.

It also suggests that the range of studies at present prescribed at Universities should be extended and the standard of work should be raised.

The Committee suggests the creation of new faculties like fine arts, music, and painting at Lucknow education in engineering and technology, should be given both in Lucknow and Allahabad Universities. Branches of engineering, such as Electrical, Mechanical, Military, Naval and Mine Engineering should be developed at Cawnpore, where a new technical university should be established.

"Though the number of women attending the Universities has increased it is still very far from satisfactory for supplying the needs of the country. The Committee is, therefore, unwilling to suggest any steps which would make it more difficult for women to attend University classes. It considers that every facility should be given to women to attend Universities."

The Committee, it is stated, has deprecated the provision of special so-called "women's subjects" as it was of opinion that "a woman's intellectual capacity is in no way different from or inferior to man's".

NO PREFERENCE FOR FOREIGN DEGREES

The Committee has recommended that the Government should undertake a systematic survey of the natural resources and economic potentialities of the province and determine in what directions further development is possible and desirable and then take steps to train the specialists and technicians necessary to take charge of them.

It also suggests that the preference at present shown in recruitment for the public services to persons possessing foreign degrees should be restricted and should cease as soon as suitably qualified persons are trained in the Universities within the country.

The Committee has recommended the immediate adoption of Hindustani as the medium of instruction in certain subjects, such as oriental classics and modern Indian languages. Hindustani should become increasingly the medium of instruction, as the scheme of secondary education recommended by the Education Reorganisation Committee comes into full operation.

"Flesh-And-Blood Leader" Of India Aspiring For Swarajya

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO JAWAHAR: HE DESERVES TITLE OF "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY."

'Toward Freedom' Takes 5 Years To Reach America!

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Swami B. H. Bon, who was recently in America, has received from Mr. H. B. Johnson, Principal of the Eugene Public Schools, Eugene, the following editorial published by the "Portland Oregonian":—

"A story of that India—impaled on a dilemma, one horn of which represents the hated imperialist, the other the totalitarian conquest—was brought to America this week in "Toward Freedom", the autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru. Written first in 1936, this admirable document took five years in crossing the Atlantic, but a reading convinces that it is even more timely now than it was then.

"Now, as then, its author is in a British prison. Now, as then, it gives the only clear picture of the powerful nationalist movement of a people three times as numerous as that which makes up these United States. Advantage of the current printing of Nehru's book is that its disclosures can now be read in the light of the international events of the past half-decade.

JAWAHARLAL'S GREAT INFLUENCE

"Jawaharlal Nehru is a name not well-known in America. Yet, in London and in Delhi his influence is near equality to that of Mahatma Gandhi. The average American and Britisher looks upon Indian nationalism as a combination of incomprehensible religious taboos and a little man in a sheet.

Gandhi looks upon it as a spiritual conquest. But Nehru takes a view comparable to that of George Washington a century and a half ago; that is, as the flesh-and-blood leader of what he believes to be a responsible people seeking the fact of self-Government.

"Nehru is not typical of the land he calls his own. He pleads his inability to understand the religious superstitions of the Hindus.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

"Father of his Country"

Vincent Sheean says of him: 'There is probably no more enlightened mind in the world today.'

"He was born at Allahabad, but he was schooled at Cambridge, and learned English long before he could speak Hindusthani.

WILL INDIA BE "EQUAL AMONG EQUALS"?

"Nehru is in prison now for his part of Gandhi's Non-Violent Non-Co-operation with the British. He refuses to support a war even against his ideological enemies. He does not take the Irish view that England's misfortune is India's opportunity, but, rather, looks forward to a peace which will enable India to take her place as a nation, equal among equals. When and if that time ever comes, it may well be Nehru, not Gandhi, who warrants the title of 'Father of His Country"!.—United Press.

DOUBLE MURDER CASE

Accused Acquitted: Session Judge's Strictures

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, July 10.

With severe strictures against the police investigation and the Magistrate, Mr. Kantilal H. Vora, who recorded the confessions, Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, disposed of a dacoity and murder case, acquitting four Kathodis, committed to the sessions in connection with the Dabhlon village dacoity which took place in October last.

It was alleged that these four Kathodis were those among 15 dacoits, who plundered a Bhayya's grocery and cloth shop in Dabhlon, a village in Mokhada Peta.

The dacoits belaboured several persons while the owner of the shop Brahmanand Bhaya and his servant, a Bhandari, were killed on the spot. The Mokhada Peta Police Sub-Inspector was assisted by the Dahanu Police Sub-Inspector in carrying on the investigations.

Judge's Strictures

The learned Judge in the course of his judgment said:—

"It is indeed very unfortunate that this heinous crime of dacoity with double murder should go unpunished, but the fault goes mainly to the unsatisfactory investigation and partly to the carelessness of the Magistrate who recorded the confessions.

"Before the case is submitted to the High Court, the Judge must be satisfied that the verdict of the jury is not only wrong, but is perverse. Looking to the circumstances of the case and the manner in which investigation was carried on by the police and the careless recording of confessions by the Magistrate concerned, I cannot say that the jury's verdict of "not guilty" is perverse.

The Dahanu First Class Magistrate who recorded the confessions of some of the accused has been rather careless in discharging his duties.

He did not himself make a memorandum of what the accused stated and the confessions were recorded only by his clerk in the vernacular. The clerk should not have been allowed to put any questions to the accused. These questions and answers were not recorded.

The Magistrate did not ascertain as to when and where the offence was committed. He did not care to ascertain as to whether and how long the accused were in the police custody or were sent to jail custody. The Magistrate did not mention the hour at which the accused were sent to him.

It is indeed surprising that the Police Sub-Inspector Mokhada himself should not have investigated this crime. The delay in holding an identification parade is rather inexcusable. There can be no doubt thus, that the investigation in this case is far from satisfactory.

It appears the Mokhada Police Sub-Inspector himself did nothing and was only deputing his subordinates for making further investigations such as Panchanamas relating to the property, said to have been pointed out by some of the accused.

The result is, though I am myself inclined to the view that the accused are guilty, I am unable, on a careful consideration of the whole evidence and the circumstances of the case, to say that the nine gentlemen of the jury have taken a perverse view. The jury's verdict is accepted and all the four accused are acquitted and ordered to be set at liberty."

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER SENSATION

Laundry Proprietor Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The arrest yesterday of Hashmatalli Barkatalli, proprietor of the Hindusthan Laundry situated at Esmail Curtay Road, in connection with the murder of Framji Sorabjji Rustomji, while he was travelling on the Punjab Mail, reads like a chapter from Sherlock Holmes.

On 27th June, when the Punjab Mail pulled up at Hoshangabad Railway Station, it was discovered that a Parsi, Framji Sorabji Rustomji a travelling salesman had been murdered in a second class compartment. His body was lying in a pool of blood.

Abdul Kadar, Pathan, was arrested in this connection and put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with murder.

Then the clothes of the deceased were brought to Bombay and shown to his Dhobi. The Dhobi identified all the clothes as belonging to the deceased but was uncertain about a blood-stained hand-kerchief.

On closer examination the police traced the marking on the kerchief to the Hindustan Laundry. It was also sated that the mark on the kerchief was the same as the mark, that the proprietor of the laundry used for his own clothes.

The police further stated in court that the clothes which Abdul Kadar was wearing at the time the murder was committed were found in the same laundry and that attempts were made to remove stains from them.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered Hashmatalli Barkatalli to be remanded into police custody till the 19th.

NOT MANY NEWSPRINT RETURNS RECEIVED

SIMLA, July 11.

Enquiries made here show that very few returns of the consumption of newsprint as required by the Government of India under the newsprint control order, have so far been received.

The returns were to reach the Government by June 30 and in cases where such returns have not been furnished Government are likely to fix the quotas on the basis of information in their possession. This may adversely affect the newspapers which have not sent in returns.

It is however learned that returns will continue to be received by the Government for some time more.

ALMORA.—Mrs. V. L. Pandit, ex-Minister in U. P. had an interview with Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, who is confined in the district jail, Almora, on Sunday. The interview lasted about an hour. It is learnt that Pandit Pant is in the best of health.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 5, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 17, 1360
Parsi: Behman 12, 1310
Hightide: 2-41, 15-5
Lowtide: 8-20, 21-16
Sunrise: 6h. 9m
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

BOMBAY AKALI DAL—To-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. the flag ceremony of Akali Dal will be held in Sikh Gurdwara at 302, Kalbadevi Road.

BAHA'I SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY—A public lecture, followed by questions and answers, will be delivered at the Baha'i Hall, Khori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "The Way to World Stability".

SHREE SATISH DESAI RELEASED—Shree Satish P. Desai, who offered Satyagraha at Khar in January last, has been released from the Yervada Prison, after completing his term of imprisonment, and has arrived in Bombay.

BALKAN-JI-BARI—Boys and girls of the suburban Balkan-ji-Baris will give reception to Shree Satish P. Desai, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

NAGPUR EXPRESS—On and from Saturday 29-Down and 30-Up Nagpur Express trains have been temporarily cancelled between Bombay and Bhusawal.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, DADAR—A discourse in Marathi will be given on "the Problem of Geeta" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in 64 Portuguese Church Street, Tambe Hall, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Railway.).

C. K. P. GANESHOTSAV MANDAL, DADAR—An annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) in the C. K. P. Hall, Dadar at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

C. K. PRABHU GANESHOTSAV MANDAL—Annual general meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Jnati Graha, Ramamaruti Road, Dadar.

"MENTAL DISEASE AND NATURE CURE"—A lecture by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji on the above will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH—The eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, president of the Sangh, will be in the chair.

LATE SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHAI—A meeting of the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhai Anniversary Celebration Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Jariwala Building, Null Bazar, Bombay, to consider the programme of the next anniversary celebration of the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhai.

TRADE UNIONISTS TO CONFER—At the invitation of the Radical Democratic Party, a meeting of the representatives of the Trade Unions in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to consider the situation created by the Russo-German conflict, and evolve a plan with a view to democratize the war efforts in order to make India's contribution to the struggle against Fascism more effective.

Mrs. Naidu To Meet Depressed Classes

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will meet the members of the depressed classes of Bombay at the Samaj Samta Sangh premises at Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank, to discuss their condition, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

MYSORE DAY—The Mysore Association, Bombay, will celebrate the Mysore Day at its premises to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow. The programme is as under:—

To-day (Sunday), dinner at 12 noon.

To-morrow (Monday): Flag hoisting at 7-30 a.m.; Assembly and distribution of prizes to winners of annual sports, 6-30 p.m.

SATISFACTION AT JUDGMENT OF "DHANJI CASE"

The following is a copy of telegram sent to Maharaja Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, regarding "Dhanji Case Judgment", by the Secretaries of the Jamnagar Praja Mandal:

His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb, Jamnagar,—"Express our sense of satisfaction at Dhanji Case judgment. Hope similar steps will be taken against such dishonest officers as have misappropriated State monies, and have given trouble to public and farmers. Such steps will enhance State prestige and improve lot of general public."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Back Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Scotland Yard". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Ziegfeld Girl". Daily at 3-15, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"This Thing Called Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 12-30, 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-Ki-Dasi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chitralekha". Daily at 3-30, and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 1-30, 4 and 6-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Radhika". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Buck Privates". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Garibki Ladki." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

DEBATE ON PAKISTAN—A meeting will be held under the auspices of Memon Youth League at Shaheed-e-Millat Volunteer Corps Office, Memonwada Road, Bombay 3, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Abdul Razzak Umar 'Saeed' will propose "Pakistan v. United India" and Mr. S. M. Tayyab will oppose.

DIVINE SERVICE—Miss Krishnabai Javeri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The latest information about the dislocation of railway traffic owing to rains appears on page 24.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT—The third meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL—A meeting for distribution of books to poor and deserving students from the Rohidas community will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Lower Parel, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, when Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai, Chairman, Improvement Trust Committee, will occupy the chair.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE—To-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the City High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 4, there will be a meeting of the Students' Debating Circle, when Mr. S. S. Kavlikar, Advocate, will propose that in the opinion of the House "Patriotism is a Vice". Mr G. G. Trilokekar, Advocate will lead the opposition. Prof. T. Augiar, will preside.

SRI JAYATIRTHA'S ANNIVERSARY—Under the joint auspices of the Purnapragna Seva Sangha and Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, the anniversary of Sri Jayatirtha will be celebrated at Choksey Bhuvan, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), when Sri M. R. Gopalachar will deliver a lecture in Kannada on "The place of the Bhagawatam in the religious literature of India" at 6 p.m.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE—The third discourse on "Shri Valmiki Ramayana" by Mr. M. K. Garudachar will be held at the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P. to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SAYAJIRAO SANGEET KALABHAVAN—There will be a weekly concert to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Poibavdi Parel, when Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will deliver a lecture on "Music Artist and Radio."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"Our God and other Gods" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION—A meeting of those who have passed through the ambulance classes organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre and People's Ambulance Training Centre and obtained First-Aid Certificates and who are willing to First-Aid Posts during an emergency will be held at the Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, corner of Esplanade Maidan, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

CUPID DALLIES WITH RELIGION

FOUR WOULD-BE BRIDES GO IN FOR CHANGE OF FAITH WHILE MINOR LANDS IN CHILDREN'S HOME

Three Hindu girls, one Muslim and one Parsee appeared before the Registrar, Esplanade Police Court and declared that they wanted to change their religion.

Cupids Bow Bends

Except the Muslim girl, the others declared that they were in love and that was the reason they wanted to embrace new faiths.

In the first three cases, this sudden desire to abandon the religion of their forefathers and accept another faith, was openly avowed to be due to the fact that the girls had fallen in love with Muslims. The Muslim girl, who became a Hindu, did not make a declaration that she also was a victim to the mischievous god of love, but was contented to say, that she not being a minor, was, of her own free will and choice discarding her religion and embracing the Hindu faith

The first, Miss Manjulaben Motilal Parekh of Kapol Nivas, Sicca Nagar, made her declaration before the Registrar two days ago. She said that she was in love with Mr. S. C. Rahimtulla, a student in the B. Com. Since Rahimtulla was a Muslim, and "she loved him more than anything else", she also wanted to become a Muslim and marry him.

She stated that she and Rahimtulla lived in adjacent bungalows at Santa Cruz, and that "he saw, he smiled and he conquered her".

The next one was Padmavati, a deserted wife from Poona. She declared that her husband had abandoned her five years ago. recently she had fallen in love with a Muslim. Marriage with him, she said, meant to her happiness So she wanted to become a Muslim.

GOES TO CHILDREN'S HOME.

A wide-eyed, angular-looking, fair Dakshini girl walked into the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with a bundle of school books in one hand and told the Registrar that she wanted to become a Muslim. "Why" asked the registrar and the girl confessed that she was in love with Abdul Latif, a mistry in Richardson and Cruddas.

In her declaration she stated that she was twenty years old, that she was studying in some school, and that she was "madly in love with Latiff". She also confessed that, just at that moment, she was supposed to be in the class room.

The Registrar doubted her statement that she was a major and asked for her horoscope. But, the girl produced a horoscope in which she was shown to be twenty years old.

But the Registrar was not satisfied and sent for the father, an inspector of the Bombay Municipality.

The father revealed that she was only 17. She was sent to the children's home, as she refused to go with her father.

The Muslim girl, who declared that she would become a Hindu, was an educated girl. She was dressed in a frock and spoke faultless English. She gave her name as Shirin alias Sheilla A. F. Merchant. She did not say that she was in love or wanted to marry,

DINA BECOMES NIRMALA

The list includes the case of a solitary Parsee woman, Miss Dina Darabsha. She filed a declaration a few days ago saying that she wanted to become a Hindu as she was in love with Mr. Nagindas Chhaganlal, whom she wanted to marry. Now her Hindu name is Nirmala.

Dr. D. A. Contractor, who will act as Executive Health Officer for Bombay in addition to his own duties as Assistant Health Officer, in place of Dr. R. K. Mhatre, who is due to retire on July 16.

BEHRAMSHAW N. SHROFF'S ANNIVERSARY—Under the auspices of the Zarathosti Ilmekshnoom Felavnari Committee, the Zarathosti Radi Society and the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, the function of the 14th anniversary of the late Mr. Behramshaw N. Shroff, the founder of the Kshnoomic School of Zoroastrian philosophy will be held at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Albless Baug at Charni Road. Mr. J. S. Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on the "Philosophy of Ghahnabars" and Dastoor Framroze N. Kutar will preside. The meeting is open to all Zoroastrians.

CHARKA COMMITTEE SAMMELAN IN AUGUST

The Jt. Secretaries of the Khadi and Village Industries Board write:—

At a meeting of the members of the Charkha Clubs Sub-Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, representatives of the different Charkha Clubs in the City of Bombay and Khadi and Village Industries workers held on Friday last at the Jinnah Hall, it was resolved to hold a Khadi and Village Industries Sammelan in August.

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. SANGH—This institution holds a function annually to congratulate students of the community who earn success at various important examinations, and awards prizes to those who distinguish themselves at such examinations. Those students of the above community, therefore, who have stood within the first twenty-five at the last Matriculation should please inform the Secretaries at 361 Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, before the 15th instant.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL GOLDEN JUBILEE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—As a part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Bharda New High School, a grand variety entertainment will be held at the Capitol Theatre to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m.

LILTING LYRICS
THAT
ARE ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS!
Enjoy them in
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
"KHAZANCHI"
IN ITS 15TH WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
To-day at 12-30, 3-30, 6-30
Morning Show to-day at 9-30

SANTOSH MEMORIAL TROPHY

Mysore v. Bombay

The zone Final in the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament for the Santosh Memorial Trophy will be played between Mysore and Bombay at the Cooperage this evening. Nick-off at 4-45 p.m.

As the cream of both the Provinces will meet the game will be worth going a long way to see. The respective sides will line up as follows:—

MYSORE		BOMBAY
Kadirvalu	Goal	Edden
Habib	Full-back	James
Atkinson	,,	Thompson
Sheriff	Half-back	Raja
Chinnaswamy	,,	Alexander
Kader	,,	Telang
Laxminarayan	Forward	Bhimrao
Nanjunda	,,	Rashad
Swaminathan	,,	Hill
Murugesh	,,	Butchi
Rahamat	,,	Langton

Laxminarayan and Edden will captain Mysore and Bombay respectively.

Referee: H. C. Swallow.

TEAMS:—

WELCH REGIMENT: — Welch; James and Brady; Jones, Evans and Bailey; Moore, Stone, Langton, Hill and Thomas.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE:—Couto, Jameson and Roane; Scott, Osborne and Rodrigues; Rozario, Adams, Birks, Stanley and Hearne.

Referee: H. C. Swallow.

To-day's Game

Inter-Provincial Tournament. 5-45 p. m. Bombay v. Mysore.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Welch Beat Police By Three Goals To One

LANGTON SCORES A GRAND GOAL

In the first division of the Harwood League, the Welch Regiment holders, defeated the City Police by three goals to one at the Cooperage on Saturday evening. The Infantrymen dominated play from beginning to end and were deserving winners. They are now fully assured of their championship for the second year in succession.

The Police who are in the running for the second position with the B. E. S. T. and Y. M. C. A., did not give a very impressive display. They were pressed within their own territory for most of the sixty minutes of play. Undoubtedly they missed their speedy winger, Lazarus, who is under suspension. But the other forwards were far from useful, except Adams at times.

COUTO'S MAGNIFICENT GOALKEEPING

From the very commencement of the game the Infantrymen monopolised the attacking operations and Langton and Hill bombarded the Police Citadel at frequent intervals. It was the magnificent goal-keeping of Couto, that prevented the soldiers from obtaining a lead by the time the interval was announced.

HILL SCORES FIRST GOAL

After resumption the Welshmen renewed their raids with increasing vigour and at the tenth minutes Hill registered the first goal of the day. Beyond spasmodic attacks the Police forwards could do nothing to terrorise the Infantry defence. Langton and Co. therefore carried on their invasions as persistently as before. Couto again rose to the occasion and prevented further scoring.

A THRILLING FINISH

Seven minutes before the end Adams took the Welshmen by complete surprise by scoring the equaliser with a fine header. Stung to the quick, the Soldiers fought harder than before to book another goal. A penalty came their way, Jameson being pulled for tripping within the penalty area. Langton made no mistake with the kick. Just before the final whistle, Langton brought off the grandest goal of the season—a brilliant drive from thirty yards range which beat Couto lock, stock and barrel. It was a thrilling finish, after a dull one-sided game.

RESULT:

WELCH REGT. ..... 3 goals.
CITY POLICE ..... 1 goal.

Badminton Tourney

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Fixtures For Sunday And Monday

The following are the results of the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament for Saturday.

P. Pereira w. o. B. D. Dhalla.

I. N. Laljee w. o. S. B. Choksey

Donald Miranda beat R. A Shroff 15-12, 15-3.

B. R. Agaskar beat D. Samson 15-8, 15-6.

K. R. Lotwalla beat A. A. Moulvi 15-13, 15-6.

L. R. Agaskar beat Edward Fernandes 15-7, 15-2.

BANDRA GYMKHANA COURT

Fali Mehta beat S. S. Dhingra 15-2, 15-0.

K. P. Kesari w. o. A. P. Abreo.

M. N. Desai beat K. R. Srinivasan 15-4, 15-7.

C. Gomms beat F. P. Suares 15-5, 15-8.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY
SUNDAY

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT

At 5 p.m.—L. R. Agaskar and B. R Agaskar v. S. M. Katkar and E. D'Sa.

At 5-30 p.m.—B. S. Narayenrao and R. P. Menon v. G. K. Karekate and R. S. Beltamgadi.

At 5-50 p.m.—B. D. Dhalla and Anr. v. M S. Tyabji and F. S. Tyabji.

BANDRA GYMKHANA COURT

At 5-20 p.m.—F. H. Vallibhoy v. G. Pereira.

At 5-40 p.m.—B. P. Koppikar and P. G. Desai v. C. K. Menon and Anr.

At 6 p.m.—J. Agnel and L. I. Pereira v. K. P. Kesari and S. D. Rao.

At 6-20 p.m.—D. Samson and Mrs. Samson v. O. D'Souza and Miss M. D'Souza.

At 6-40 p.m.—D. A. Ferreira and Partner v. F. P. Suares and Miss K. Daruwalla.

At 7 p.m.—A. P. Abreo and Max Miranda v. A. A. Maulvi and Anr.

At 7-20 p.m.—G. P. Shirke and Miss K. Jog v. Ed. D'Silva and Anr.

FIXTURES FOR TO-MORROW
MONDAY

AT BANDRA GYMKHANA:

At 8 a.m.—E. A. Patankar v. L. Gomes.

At 6-20 p.m.—K. R. Lotwalla & Another v. D. Miranda & Miss X.

At 6-40 p.m.—A. V. Ullal v. Banker.

At 7 p.m.—M. N. Desai and Another v. A. P. Abreo & Miss Q D'Lima.

At 7-20 p.m.—T. Hajee v. C. K Menon.

At. 7-40 p.m.—C. S. Gopal v. Edmund D'Silva.

At 8 p.m.—R. V. Gupte v. S. Ram Natha.

AT PARSEE GYMKHANA:

At 6-40 p.m. B. D. Dhalla v. R Pereira & Miss Z.

At 7 p.m.—R. N. Kanga & D. G. Mugwe v. D. Samson & G. Pereira.

At 7-20 p.m.—N. J. R. Talyarkhan & Partner v. L. R. Agaskar & Miss Y.

AT HINDU GYMKHANA:

At 6 p.m.—S. M. Katkar & Miss Bocarro v. Y. D. Rao & Miss Chinoy.

At 6-20 p.m.—C. Gomms & Mrs. Noguer v. B. R. Agaskar & Miss Ginwalla.

At 6-40 p.m.—B. C. V. Mehta & V. P. Kapadia v. L. Gomes & S. Andrews.

At 7 p.m.—P. N. Pohowalla v. O. Gonsalves.

FIXTURES FOR TUESDAY
MORNING

BANDRA GYMKHANA:

At 7-15 a.m.—R. Rula & Jaffer bhoy v. J. S. Rutnagar & M. Patel.

COLOMBO RACES

Jockey Davison Rode Double

COLOMBO, July 12

The bright weather favoured the opening day of July meeting which was watched by a large gathering. The going was good.

The principal race of the day Mordennis Stakes was won by Epha well ridden by Rook. Trainers Walles and Selvaratnam saddled a double each while Jockey Davison rode a double.

Following are race results:—

PERIM STAKES. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Jahnu's SATHI 8-9 M Eude 1
Mr A Selvaratnam's KING SOLOMON 9-1 Davison 2
Mrs Maitland's NAJAIMANDHABBI 8-8 Burgess 3
Mr V M A Rahiman's BONSOIR II 7-13 A Thompson 4
Not run: Hermes.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26/8. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 27.

BUSHIRE PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr A E DeSilva's KUHAILANDHAFIR 9-0 Davison 1
Mr Feroze's SAADWASMI 8-11 Rook 2
Mrs F Fenwick's NADAALBARI 8-13 West 3
Tote paid: Win Rs. 10/8.

PERIM STAKES. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr T Wreghitt's REMEMBRANCE 8-13 Burgess 1
Mr A Selvaratnam's KAFOOR 8-6 Davison 2
Mr E F Edrisinghe's FRAMROZE 7-11 K Luge 3
Mr Douglas' KHALAFSTAR 8-5 Rook ... 4
Not run: Tariff.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 16 and Rs. 10.

HEXHAM PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Douglas' MARILLA 8-9 Baker 1
Mrs C N G Walles' CYNDYSCHOICE 9-0 Rook 2
Mr Franklin H Lushington's AGATHEA 8-9 Orme 3
Mr A Selvaratnam's HASSANPASHA 8-3 Davison 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23/8. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 14 and Rs. 8.

MORDENNIS STAKES—Distance 5 furlongs 23 yards.

Mr C A Laing's EPHA 9-3 Rook 1
Mr V M A Rahiman's COBALT 8-4 Davison 2
Mr R L Pereira's STAR GAZER 7-4 Orme 3
Mr Adamsen's DOCTRINE 7-5 A Thompson 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26/8. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 7/8.

ORSOLVA PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs 23 yards.

Mr Fred Abeyesundere's UMCOLSOOM 9-2 Davison 1
Mr V M A Rahiman's ELILAW 8-4 R Eude 2
Mr Pearl's KATIPO 7-4 A Thompson 3
Mr Bogala's GRAPHITE 8-5 Orme 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 10. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 9.

ORSOLVA PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs 23 yards.

Mr W Coomber's CARNIVAL QUEEN 9-2 Warren 1
Mr F R Fenwick's TATTENHAM 9-3 M Eude 2
Mr R Ram's LADY ELMA 9-3 R Eude 3
Mr M Subbiah's QUEEN'S MUSIC 7-6 West 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42/8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.

PERIM STAKES. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ameer Abid's GOLD 8-8 C Silva 1
Mr Taha Oosman's HAMPSTEAD 8-9 Baker 2
Mr A R Aitken's REGENT 8-10 Orme 3
Mr Mercia's MADHURI 8-13 Davison ... 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12.

NEWBURY SUMMER CUP RACE

MELBOURNE, July 12.

"National Debt," an aged mare owned in partnership by C. A. Watts and F. Dougall, won the Australian Grand National Steeplechase over a course of three miles one furlong at Flemington. "National Debt" beat J. Abraham's "Brightelloo" by two lengths with "Sachem", another four legnths behind, third. Betting:—7/2 National Debt. 9/2 Brightello. 12/1 Sachem.—Reuter.

TOO MUCH RAIN HERE....

POONA:—After a break of nearly four days Poona had very heavy rain last night.

Towards nightfall a cold wind began to blow with great velocity which was accompanied by light drizzles but when the night advanced it began to rain heavily which continued till morning.

AHMEDABAD:—As the day advanced the rain became heavy and the railway line between Ahmedabad and Mahemdabad stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was flooded and breached at several places. All trains running on this section have been therefore cancelled. '7 Down' Passenger Train due to arrive at Ahmedabad at 2.55 p.m. is detained at Mahemdabad. '15 Down' Kathiawar Express as also night Passenger Trains, '11 Down' and '12 Up' will not be run.

KARACHI:—Reports of heavy rain causing widespread damage to houses and interrupting telegraphic communications in the province during the week have been received here from the districts.

.... AND NO RAIN AT ALL THERE!!

LUCKNOW:— The standing crops will be irreparably damaged if the draught in Lucknow district continued for another fortnight.

Rainfall in Lucknow is 4.8 inches below normal and there is still no sign of rain.

SECUNDERABAD RACES
Acceptances For Monday

SECUNDERABAD, July 12.

The following are acceptances for the first day of Secunderabad Races to be held on Monday July 14.

NEWMARKET PLATE. Dist.—About 1 mile:—

Girvan 9-4, Brelan 8-8, Footslogger 8-0, The Better Role 7-12, Flambeau 7-10, Kirit 7-5.

SHAH YAR JUNG MEMORIAL CUP. Dist.—6 furlongs:—

Quite True 9-4, School Quad 8-13, Panna Prince 8-13, C. P. 8-8, Fun of the Fayre 8-4, Honorm 8-1, Sporting King 7-9.

HINGOLI PLATE. Dist.—5 furlongs:—

Baltoi 9-4, Huedor 9-3, Potato Jones 8-10, Discard 8-9, Rafle 8-4, Rattray Sikh 8-1.

BERAR PLATE. Dist.—6 furlongs:—

King Hilal 9-4, Asad 9-1, New Luck 8-4, Taj Subhan 8-2, Double Height 7-0.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE. Dist.—7 furlongs:—

Sabhan Hamid 9-4, Tharwat 8-12, Double Height 8-9, Fil 8-5, Long Silk 7-11, Hatim al Iraq 7-8, Forsaken 7-2, Kastan 7-2, Barkibeg 7-0, Khalil 7-0.

THE DESERT PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—5 furlongs:—

Bahman 9-4, Murtah 8-11, Star Brilliant 8-10, Silver Mine 8-8, Ayham 8-8, Lucky Lad 8-5, Shah Jamal 8-5, Black Hazard 8-4, Good Luck 8-2.

THE DESERT PLATE, (Div. III). Dist. 5 furlongs:—

Prince Masmud 9-4, Taj Lebanon 9-1, Anid al Iraq 8-11, Prescot 8-9, Mansur al Arab 8-2, Silver Jubilee 8-0, Mulzoom 7-9, Alrabi 7-9, Anjuman 7-3, Maisara 7-0, Rose Hill 7-0.

Charity Football

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Today's charity football match between Indians and Europeans resulted as follows:—

Indians three; Europeans one.—A.P.

INDO-BURMESE RELATIONS IN 1940

Status Of British Indians Satisfactorily Secured

Tenancy And Land Purchase Legislation Causes Apprehension

Relations between Indians and Burmans, legislation affecting Indians and the trend of immigration in 1940 are dealt with by the Agent of the Government of India in Burma in his Annual Report, published by the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Baxter Commission on Immigration completed its work during the year, but its report was not made public. It devoted considerable attention to a factual examination of the recruitment and conditions of industrial labour, especially in the city of Rangoon. In addition, to this, two Committees appointed by Government have been exploring in greater detail the same field. Neither Committee had submitted its report by the close of the year.

An interim report submitted by the Committee enquiring into conditions in Rangoon was, however, published, dealing with the limited field of dock labour in Rangoon only. The report put forward proposals for a system of registration, designed to encourage decasualisation.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

The most important legislative measures affecting Indians were the Tenancy Act, the Land Purchase Bill, the Land Alienation Act, and the City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Bill. The Land Alienation Act occasioned no complaints. The administration of the Tenancy Act aimed at giving improved security of tenure to tenants, while adjusting rents to an equitable figure. Though intended by the original framers to be applied experimentally to limited areas where there was reason to think that rack-renting existed, the Act was introduced in such large areas, and at such a time of year, that it was impossible for the officers of the Government to comply with the law in making the enquiries prescribed before fixing fair rents, and at the same time to pass the requisite number of orders before the harvest season.

As a result, methods were adopted which had the effect of a wholesale reduction of rents, in some cases to the level of the land revenue demand, and the further effect of depressing the value of agricultural land. The landlords, both Burman and Indian, were greatly perturbed, and failing to get the executive instructions, which had been issued to Rent Settlement Officers, reconsidered, successfully applied to the Rangoon High Court for writs of certiorari.

Subsequently the House of Representatives appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Act. On the recommendation of this Committee an ordinance was promulgated on April 9 by the Burma Government, which set aside all the orders hitherto passed under the Act.

The immediate difficulties of the situation having been resolved, the Special Committee proceeded to go into the whole matter and revise the legislation, and a Bill based on their report was before a Select Committee of the House of Representatives at the close of the year.

In order to deal with outstanding rent settlement cases, or fresh cases arising in the intervening period, a second ordinance was promulgated in terms of which fair rents were to be settled on the basis of arbitrarily fixed percentages of the normal gross outturn.

LAND PURCHASE BILL

On the subject of the Land Purchase Bill, Indians were apprehensive, because they felt that the tendency would be to purchase land owned and cultivated by Indians so as to redistribute it to Burmans, and because they felt that, in the co-operative societies proposed, Indians might not be welcome, and mixed societies of Indians and Burmans might not prove successful. This, among other matters in connection with the Bill, formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Burma. At the close of the year, the Bill was before a Select Committee of the Senate.

The City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Bill, which is designed to secure that at least half the members of the Rangoon Corporation shall be elected Burmans, was passed by the Lower House in spite of Indian and European opposition, and was also under consideration by a Select Committee of the Senate at the close of the year. This Bill, too, was the subject of representations by the Government of India.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

In January, 1940, an ordinance was made by the Governor of Burma called the Registration of Foreigners Ordinance, 1940. In this the definition of "foreigner" in the Foreigners Act was adopted, and the status of British Indian subjects was satisfactorily secured. This ordinance was in due course replaced by the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1940, which came into force at the end of March.

DUTY ON RICE EXPORTS

Except for difficulties owing to temporary curtailments in the volume of shipping available, trade was on the whole remarkably well-maintained. The price of rice remained at a high level. A feature of the rice market was the purchase of considerable quantities by Japan, which offset the loss of the normal Central European markets.

The closing week of the year saw an announcement by the Government of Burma of their intention to impose a duty on rice exports to India with effect from the new years.

On April 1, 1940, the Government of Burma gave notice to the Government of India under Clause VII of the India-Burma Trade Regulation Order, 1937, of their intention to terminate the operation of the Order. Proposals for a new agreement were under consideration at the end of the year. (A Trade Agreement has since been signed.)

* * * *

RIOTS

Two periods of ill-feeling between the Hindu and Moslem communities in Rangoon city, accompanied by sporadic affrays and a regrettable loss of life, occurred during the earlier part of the year, the first at the end of January, and the second at the end of April.

Attempts to embroil Burmans with Indians in connection with the communal riots proved uniformly unsuccessful. An improvement in the tone of the Press is recorded, and overt acts against Indians progressively decreased. Although there was at one time some apprehension of trouble arising between landlords and tenants, in connection with the working of the Tenancy Act, nothing serious occurred.

ALLAHABAD,—"Please convey my sympathy to the relatives of Sir C. Y. Chintamani. India has lost her most fearless and forcible Journalist." says Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the "Statesman", in a condolatory telegram from London, received by the "Leader."

BAYO CORDIAL

Assures
VITALITY, FERTILITY
and
YOUTHFUL BEAUTY
to WOMEN

B. A. & BROS. BOMBAY 2/ CALCUTTA.

Do you know—

1. Bugs can come into perfectly clean homes from neighboring houses—and that they have been known to spread contagious diseases in this way?

2. Even if only a few ants find their way to your food supply, you will soon be over-run with these pests—because the whole colony of ants is quickly notified and comes swarming into your home?

Kill ants and bugs with FLIT

Safeguard the cleanliness and comfort of your home. Insist on Flit to kill ants, bugs, and other crawling insects. Substitutes are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band. Flit spray will not stain.

Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

Be sure you get FLIT

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A. B, C, are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas Eight per entry before Wednesday 23rd July, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 23rd July, 1941, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
23rd JULY, 1941

(Extra Coupons See Page 31)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed to

Post Box No. 766 G.P.O. Bombay.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition

13/7/'41.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
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I	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

ALIGARH RESIGNATIONS

Dr. Zakir Hussein And Colleagues Explain Reasons For Their Sensational Step

Spirit Of Party And Faction Has Come Back To University In All Its Intensity, They Allege

The following letter has been addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh:

Willayat Manzil,
Aligarh, 7-7-1941.

Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

It is with sincere regret that we have decided to resign from the membership of the Executive Council of the Muslim University. We have been forced to take this decision because we feel that you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, have once again chosen to administer the University on party lines. Unscrupulous electioneering and party administration are, in our opinion, fatal to the growth of sound academic life at a university centre, as our own experience in the past has shown beyond doubt. You would remember how the Rahmatullah Inquiry Committee, after a detailed and comprehensive investigation, diagnosed these as the chief causes of unhealthy developments at Aligarh. We are sincerely sorry to note that that spirit of factious party rule has returned to our University. The signs of such a return were noticeable from the manner in which elections to the Court were being conducted for sometime. They became obvious at the last meeting of the Court. That an innocuous proposal by some eminent well-wishers of the University to postpone the election to the post of Vice-Chancellor in order to come to some agreed decision was not given even a fair hearing by you and your supporters and that although, owing to some unworthy remarks made by a member, a fairly large number of members had left the meeting of the Court while this proposal for postponement was still under discussion, the rest of the members under your direction and with your approval proceeded to elect you as Vice-Chancellor, show unmistakably that the spirit of party and faction has come back to Aligarh in all its intensity. It makes us sad to think of the consequences of this return. We wish to disassociate ourselves from it in as unmistakable a manner as we may, and hence tender our resignation from the Executive Council of the University.

Yours faithfully,
(NAWAB) MD. ISMAIL KHAN (MEERUT)
(DR.) ZAKIR HUSAIN KHAN (DELHI)
(K. B.) MD. HABIBULLAH KHAN (ALIGARH)

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 63,25,311-15-0.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 187 Messrs. Patel Ghanshyamdas and Co., Selling Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., (from July to September 1941); Rs. 180-8 the staff of Messrs. Singer Sewing Machine Co. (monthly); Rs. 98 the staff of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. (monthly); Rs. 54-8 the Directors and Staff of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co. Ltd. at Head Office (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 188 Messrs. Patel Ghanshyamdas and Co., Selling Agents, the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd. (from July to September 1941); Rs. 99 the staff of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co (monthly); Rs. 55 the Directors and Staff of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co. Ltd. at Head Office (monthly).

Grand total on Saturday: Rs. 63,26,594-8-0.

They all say the same thing
...ਸਾਡੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਾਠਕਾਂ ਪਾਸ ਇਸ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਾਬਣ ਦੇ ਵਰਤਣ ਦੀ ਬੜੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਨਾਲ ਸਫ਼ਾਰਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਾਂ।
Fateh, Lahore (Gurmukhi)
Pratap, Lahore (Urdu)
..a good and 'cheap' soap..
Hindustan Times, Delhi (English)
Tej, Delhi (Urdu)
One of the best soaps in the market, perhaps the best manufactured in India, is 'Vatni'.....For a quality soap it is extraordinarily cheap.....
National Herald, Lucknow (English)
..a king of toilet soaps.. has a nice flavour..
Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta (English)
Vir Arjun, Delhi (Hindi)
Nav-Bharat, Nagpur (Hindi)
Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta (Bengali)
'Sansar Samachar, Karachi (Sindhi).
...used by the most orthodox Hindus even in sacred Benares..This pure soap — entirely free from adulterants — should be included in the toilet accessories of every home in India.
Sunday Standard, Bombay (English)
Gujarat Samachar, Ahmedabad (Gujarati)
Bombay Samachar, Bombay (Gujarati)
Rahbar-E-Deccan, Hyderabad (Dn.) (Urdu)
Andhra Patrika, Madras (Telugu)
Ananda Vikatan, Madras (Tamil)
...to fill the prevailing general need for a low-priced quality toilet soap....made to their usual high standards....deserves the increasing popularity that is greeting it.
Bombay Chronicle, Bombay (English)
Kesari, Poona (Marathi)
Prajamata, Bangalore (Kanarese)
Vir Bharat (Lahore), Mathrubhumi (Calicut), Assamiya (Gauhati), Sind Observer (Karachi), Riyasat (Delhi), Tai Nadu (Bangalore), Advance (Calcutta), Navsaurashtra (Ahmedabad), Milap (Lahore), Free Press (Bombay), Navshakti (Patna), Jam-e-Jamshed (Bombay) and some overseas papers are a few of the numerous others who say the same thing.
FROM north to south, and from east to west, they all say the same thing—whether it is in Urdoo or Telugoo, Bengalee or Gujaratee, English, or any of our many other languages. Congratulations began pouring in already before our new baby, 'Vatni', was barely a month old. And we are not at all surprised. As, truly, 'Vatni' is all what they say it is: an exceptionally good Indian baby, a prize-winner anywhere—plump and bonny, strong and healthy. You could enjoy its sweet and playful caresses for only 3 annas. Buy it to-day, and you too will say the same thing.
Godrej Vatni
Vegetable TOILET SOAP
is acclaimed by all as a first-class toilet soap, comparable to the best anywhere. Like all Godrej 'chavi' brand toilet soaps, this Big new soap is 100% pure and free from animal fat. The caressing softness of its fragrant vegetable-oil lather will leave your skin s m o o t h and c o o l all over—until the last little wafer. At only 3 annas (there are also guest-size cakes), it is truly the national soap of unequalled value.
Godrej
Vatni
GODREJ SOAPS LTD. DELISLE ROAD BOMBAY

Kiron Sankar Refutes Charge

Issue Of Bengal Congress Party And Coalition Talks

CALCUTTA, July 12.

"The charge that the Congress Working Committee prevented the formation of a Coalition Ministry in Bengal is untrue and is nothing but part of the general propaganda against the Indian National Congress," remarked Mr. Kiron Sankar Ray, Leader of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, in a statement explaining the circumstances that stood in the way of a Coalition Government in Bengal.

Mr. Ray did not propose to discuss whether it would have been honourable or wise for the Congress to form Coalition with parties which were opposed to it or fundamentally differed from it—specially when the Congress would have been a minor partner in such a Coalition.

He said: "It should be borne in mind that the total strength of the Congress in the Assembly immediately after the General election was only 56 or 57 in a House of 250. And it should also be remembered that the Krishak Proja Party, which was the only party with which the Congress could have honourably combined, had not more than 45 members. To command a majority in the House it would have been necessary to bring in other groups, each demanding and getting its own price. At best a Coalition of this nature would have been a strange mosaic uncemented by any principle or policy and only held together by self-interest and self-preservation."

Mr. Ray emphatically stated that the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party never even discussed the possibility of the Congress joining the Coalition Ministry, much less sought permission of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

MAIN POINT OF DIFFERENCE

Mr. Ray continued: "Soon after the general election Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the then leader of the Krishak Proja Party, met prominent members of the Congress Party and had several talks regarding the formation of a Coalition, but these talks were inconclusive and no agreement as to policy and programme was actually arrived at.

One of the main points of difference was what the parties should do if the political prisoners of which there was a large number at the time—were not released forthwith. The Krishak Proja Party, while willing to put pressure for the release of political prisoners, did not agree that the Cabinet should resign, if the political prisoners were not released immediately.

It should also be remembered that at the time the Indian National Congress had not yet decided to accept ministership even in the Provinces, where it commanded a majority in the Legislature. There was, therefore, no occasion for the Congress Working Committee to give permission to the Bengal Congress party to form a Coalition before the main constitutional issue between the Government and the nation was settled to the satisfaction of the Congress. By the time the constitutional issue was settled, Mr. Fazlul Huq had already formed a Ministry on the 1st April, 1937, in alliance with the Moslem League, the Nationalist Party and the European Bloc, although a section of the Krishak Proja Party broke away as soon as the Ministry was formed."

HUQ'S TRANSFORMATIONS

Concluding Mr. Ray said: "Ever since Mr. Huq formed his Cabinet and specially after the defeat of the censure resolution, we have never known Mr. Huq to make any proposal to form a Coalition with the Congress.

On the contrary he has joined the League, accepted the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and has become a protagonist of Pakistan. If he has raised hopes in the minds of this or that member of the opposition by vague talks it can only be for his own purpose."—A. P.

With a view to giving medical and other relief to the people of poor classes, suffering from tuberculosis, a committee has been formed at Jubbulpore.

CEASE FIRE IN SYRIA

Order Takes Effect From Friday Midnight

Vichy Delegation Passes Through Allied Lines To Discuss Armistice Terms

LONDON, July 12.

Hostilities in Syria are at an end.

THE ORDER TO CEASE FIRE WAS GIVEN AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT (FRIDAY) AFTER GENERAL DENTZ, THE VICHY HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SYRIA HAD AGREED TO NEGOTIATE ON THE BRITISH ARMISTICE TERMS.

The Vichy delegation passed through the Allied lines to begin formal discussions almost five weeks since British and Free French forces crossed the Frontier. Only a few hours earlier the Vichy Government had rejected the terms in a note handed to Admiral Leahy, the United States Ambassador in Vichy. At the same time it was made clear that General Dentz had been given a free hand "in the event of the British Government taking on itself the responsibility for continuing the struggle."

Marshal Petain is generally regarded as having rejected the British terms under pressure from Berlin. Before the decision was announced in Vichy last night Nazi and Nazi-controlled radio stations stated that the terms would not be accepted. The Vichy Government itself appears to have objected to the terms mainly on the ground that they "constituted a de facto recognition of the Free French movement."

Hostilities followed reports that a dramatic struggle was proceeding less than five miles from Beirut. It was stated to be raging round the wireless station at Khalde which had been silent for several days.

Differences Between Darlan & Petain

A Zurich message states:—

Rumours are circulating alleging differences of opinion between Admiral Darlan and Marshal Petain over the Syrian Armistice. Political observers regard Germany's desire to see the conflict prolonged as a factor which decided Vichy to reject the British terms.

Interned Vichy Ships

LONDON, July 12.

The Vichy ships which recently left Beirut for Turkish ports consisted only of small craft and fleet auxiliaries, it is learnt here.

So far as is known the normal internment procedure has been carried out.—Reuter.

Warships Disarmed

All Vichy warships which had taken refuge in Alexendretta have been disarmed and their crews interned, stated the Ankara radio this afternoon.

14 FRENCH WARSHIPS IN ALEXANDRETTA

LONDON, July 12.

Fourteen French warships have now entered Alexandretta harbour, according to the German-controlled Paris radio to-night.—Reuter.

According to agency messages from Ankara a number of Vichy warships have put into Turkish port Isken Derum, having come from Beirut.

It is pointed out in Loudon these ships are perfectly within rights in seeking protection from capture in neutral waters.

If such ships, not needing repair, stay in neutral harbour more than 24 hours, they are liable to internment for duration of hostilities. Turkish Government is carrying out this rule of International law, and state ships remaining over the limit will be interned with crews.—Reuter.

BRAND NEW U. S. EXPLOSIVE FOR BRITAIN?

WASHINGTON, July 12.

A "brand new" explosive developed by the United States may be made available to Britain, according to Mr. W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Naval Committee on Friday Mr. Blandy stated that the United States Navy plans to construct a complete new seventy million dollars factory for the manufacture of this explosive.—Reuter.

Regiments In Middle East

LONDON, July 12.

The war office announce that in addition to those regiments already mentioned as participating in the Middle East operations, the Skinners Horse and the Central Indian Horse are participating in the operation in East Africa.—Reuter.

Germany To Seize Bosphorus?

HEAVY TROOP MOVEMENTS ON TURCO-BULGARIAN-FRONTIER

MOSCOW, July 12.

Heavy troop movements have taken place on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, according to trustworthy reports in possession of the Soviet Information Bureau.

Fortification work continues day and night under the direction of German engineers. Dozens of aerodromes are being built.

The Fascist military clique, says the Bureau, is evidently preparing to seize the Bosphorus.—Reuter.

German Navy Crippled!

Large Number Of Submarines Sunk By British Aircraft; Alexander Optimistic

WORKERS' 'MAGNIFICENT' EFFORTS PRAISED

LONDON, July 12.

The British Navy have had particularly successful time during the past few weeks in the destruction of German submarines. This was announced by Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Southend today.

GERMAN PLANS DISARRANGED

He said, "There are three matters giving cause for sober satisfaction. The first is that interference by the Navy and the R. A. F. with the German supply lines to Libya which must greatly disarrange the German plans. The second is that British aircraft are sinking and damaging a large amount of enemy shipping, the tonnage so attacked being high and "have an increasingly crippling effect". The third is the encouragement given to the Naval staff by recent experiences regarding the destruction of German submarines. I am not going to help the enemy by saying when, where or how many we have sunk but I will say that during the past few weeks we have had a particularly successful time.'.

INDUSTRIAL FRONT.

Appealing for an intensification of the effort on the industrial front Mr. Alexander said. "Never during this war has there been a more important time for this. Russia is heroically resisting the Germans on a wide front. We must do all we can to produce weapons so that our men can make it hot for Hitler on this other front".

At the same time, Mr. Alexander deprecated the recent criticism of workers and production declaring that magnificent efforts have been made and great results achieved.—Reuter.

NAZI INDUSTRIES HARD HIT

R. A. F. Bombings Bear Fruit

LONDON, July 12.

Industrial production in Germany has dropped by thirty per cent as the result of bombing by the R. A. F. says Lieutenant General Sorgin, Soviet Military expert, according to the Moscow Radio. The General points out that the instability of the German rear is especially due to the unsatisfactory inner political situation, aggravated by the smouldering discontent of workers of subjugated territories.

COMMUNICATION'S BOMBED.

The railway and canal communication near St. Omer beyond Calais were attacked by R.A.F. heavy bombers on Saturday morning. Five German fighters were destroyed by escorting British fighters. Two British planes are missing it is learned in London.

RAID ON WILHELMSHAVEN.

The Air Ministry announces: "Despite thunderstorms a small force of British bombers penetrated into north-west Germany during Friday night and attacked the naval base of Wilhelmshaven. A German mine-sweeper was bombed, hit and set on fire off the north-west coast of France during Friday afternoon by a Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command. No aircraft is missing from these operations."

SAVE CROPS FROM INCENDIARIES.

Day and night watch to ensure that Britain's harvest should not be destroyed by incendiary bombs was urged by a Ministry of Home Security official to-day. Every village should consider arrangements for fighting fires among crops, he said.

DUTCH SUBMARINE SINKS NAZI TANKER

It is officially announced that a Netherlands submarine co-operating with the British navy in the Mediterranean, sank a heavily laden enemy tanker of about 8,000 tons.

SMALL ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY OVER BRITAIN

LONDON, July 12.

Enemy activity last night was on a very small scale, stated an Air Ministry Communique, which says that bombs dropped at a place on the north-east coast of Scotland did some damage and caused a small number of casualties including a small number of persons killed.

"Apart from this incident there is nothing to report," adds the communique.—Reuter.

3 Enemy Planes Shot Down Ove Malta

MALTA, July 12.

An official communique on today's air battle over Malta states a large formation of enemy aircraft attempted to attack the island but was intercepted and split up by British fighters. Some of the raiders were able to make a lowflying attack but there were no casualties.

Three fighters were shot down, all Macchi 200's and they fell into the sea. Some of those damaged were so badly hit that it is unlikely that they reached their home bases. No British fighters were lost.

NEW YORK HARBOUR MINED

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The Navy Department announced intensive minelaying operations at the entrance to the New York Harbour.—Reuter.

Rains Again Upset Railway Traffic

Baroda—Surat Shuttles And Nagpur Express Cancelled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With communications between Bombay and outside centres which had broken down due to the recent gale and floods being now slowly brought to normal gear, the unprecedented increase in prices of foodstuffs, in the Bombay markets, is also reluctantly yielding.

Double line working on the Bhor Ghat on the G.I.P. line is expected to be resumed in a day or two thus opening up the full train services on the South East section. Meanwhile, to handle some urgent traffic of the B.B. & C.I. Railway the Bombay-Nagpur Expresses have been cancelled both ways between Bombay and Bhusawal with effect from to-day.

There was a set-back to the plans of the B.B. & C.I. Railway to bring the northern end of the traffic gap upto Baroda, by running a shuttle between Surat and Baroda. Due to continuous rains last night and this morning at Mivagam it was not possible to restore one line as was expected to-day or introduce the proposed shuttle service between Baroda and Surat

Fresh Stocks Of Vegetables

Huge quantities of vegetables and livestock have arrived in the city thus relieving the pressure on the Bombay markets. The price racket with regard to meat, however, was continued by dealers even to-day, although a special livestock train arrived by the G.I.P. lines. Mutton was quoted at seven annas a pound, which is still three annas above the normal rate. In some of the markets the dealers complained of limited stock and extracted as much as nine to ten annas a pound.

There was a considerable decline in the prices of vegetables though they have yet to touch the normal level. Tomatoes were available at 4-5 annas a pound. Cucumber and French beans were being sold at an anna and a quarter and two annas a pound. Beet-roots are still ruling high at Rs. 1-8-0 a dozen. Carrots are offered at four annas a pound.

More Goods Traffic Over G. I. P.

There is very little change in the situation on the G. I. P. Railway since yesterday except that the volume of goods traffic passing over the South East line is steadily increasing. Yesterday three goods trains ran from Poona to Bombay and two from Bombay to Poona.

Except for the passenger services at night which have been suspended and the two through trains, Madras Mail and Express which are being still detoured via Dhond and Manmad, the other passenger trains are running to and from Poona, as usual.

The Poona Mail, however, which was due at 10-30 a.m. arrived about two hours late. Also the Punjab Mail which was due to arrive at 11-30 a.m. was late by nearly three hours and half.

As soon as both lines are opened on the Bhor Ghat, the full complement of services will be run.

Nagpur Expresses Cancelled

Meanwhile the Bombay Nagpur expresses have, with effect from to-day and as a temporary measure, suspended running between Bombay and Bhusawal. These trains are, however, running to their schedule timings between Bhusaval and Nagpur and vice versa. This has been necessitated in order to facilitate the running of certain additional and important trains over the north-east main line with traffic which would normally have been carried by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay had only 38 cents of rain during Friday, though the skies were overcast most of the time. There was a brief thunder shower about midnight. Referring to this, Dr. S. R. Savur, Director, Colaba Observatory, said that there was nothing unusual about this phenomenon though normally thunder showers herald the monsoon. Till Sunday afternoon the weather will be mainly cloudy, with a brief spell of sunshine on Sunday morning. The rainfall is not likely to be more than yesterday. Bombay is still behind the normal rainfall by 9.42 inches. The maximum temperature was normal at 85.2; the minimum being 78.2.

Through Running On B. N. Railway

BOMBAY, July 12.

The District Transportation Officer, B. N. Railway wires that through running of trains on the Madras Mail line was resumed at 8 a.m. to-day.—United Press.

Weather To Remain Cloudy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The weather till Sunday afternoon, according to the Director of the Colaba Observatory, will be mainly cloudy. Rainfall is not likely to be more than yesterday i.e. 38 cents.

Bombay is still behind the normal rainfall figure by 9.42 inches.

TOLL OF LIFE IN FLOODS

Preliminary Official Reports Of Damage In Gujarat And Thana District

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Preliminary official reports regarding the recent floods in certain parts of Gujarat and other districts are now available.

The Collector of Kaira reports that no loss of life or serious damage to property has been reported to him so far.

The Collector of Surat states that only one death and some damage to property and agricultural lands has been reported from Chikhli. There has been loss of life in Bulsar, which includes 25 wagris, one woman at Mograwadi and two kolis at Waghrej. Reports regarding damage in several other talukas are still awaited.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District no serious damage has been done to crops.

In the Thana District, the damage done to railway lines has already appeared in the press. Low-lying areas skirting Kalyan town were severely flooded. Water entered all buildings in these areas and gradually reached a height varying from 8 to 12 feet in many places. Some damage might have been caused to grain and cloth.

Four persons who tried to cross the river Ulhas in a boat near Raita village are reported to be missing.

DAMAGE TO MILLS

Damage is also reported to have been caused to the Bone Mill at Diva and the Western India Match Factory and the Morarji Dharamsi Chemical Mill at Ambernath. A breach of about 100 ft. long, 20 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep has been caused on the Local Board road near the Raita bridge. Breaches on the Bhiwandi-Wada road, at Tansa river causeway and on the Bhiwandi-Kalyan road have also been reported. Steps have been taken to mend the several breaches.

To meet the immediate requirements, the Government has placed at the disposal of the Collector of Thana, Rs. 5,000 for seed advances and Rs. 2,000 for gratuitous relief.

FLOOD HAVOC IN NIPHAD TALUKA

Govt. Urged To Implement Approved Plan

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK (By Mail).

Heartrending reports of the havoc wrought by the recent floods of the Godavari, particularly in the villages situated on the banks of the Nandur Madhmeshwar Dam in Niphad Taluka, are being received at the Congress office, here, with the progressive restoration of communications, interrupted by the floods. The damage to property in Nasik City proper, has been estimated to exceed Rs. 1,00,000.

The floods are reported to have inundated a large part of villages Saykheda, Gondegaon, Shingave, Kothure, and Chandori. But for a fortunate leakage in the Dam as the result of the velocity of the floods, it is feared, the villages would have been completely swept off, according to the accounts received at the Congress office. The ferry boat, which was the only means of communication at village Saykheda capsized and drowned, leaving the villagers besieged by the floods, at the mercy of the Godavari. A major portion of Saykheda was inundated causing severe damage to property. The tale from Kothure and Chandori is equally moving.

However, there are no reports from Gondegaon and Shingave as yet, though in view of their position the damage there must necessarily have been yet more severe, as communication with those villages still remains to be restored.

The Bus service has also been suspended. The Nasik District Congress Committee is organising relief for the villagers, and Mr. B. S. Hirey, M.L.A., the Congress "Dictator" has issued an appeal to the public in the District for the purpose. Mr. Yeshwantrao B. Pimpalgaonkar, ex-President of the D. C. C. who has been recently released, is proceeding to the villages concerned.

It would be recalled that the Nasik District Congress Committee impressed on the Government three years back, following severe damage to life and property in the self-some villages due to floods, the necessity and urgency of shifting them to a place where no such danger from floods would exist, and urged upon the Government to effect the scheme before the next season. After an inquiry, the Government approved of the proposal and is reported to have estimated the cost thereof.

However, the Congress Ministry resigned in the meantime, on the war issue, and no progress has been made by the present Government in the matter since. The "Gavkari", the organ of Nasik Congressmen has reiterated the demand urging upon the Government to implement the approved plan without further delay.

B. N. RAILWAY BREACH SEQUEL

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Publicity Officer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway has issued the following 'communique' regarding the breach on the East Coast section of the Railway:—

"Baltarani Road Station is closed to all traffic. Passengers, parcels and luggage may now be booked by the alternative local route 'via' Raipur and Viazianagram to all other stations at normal fare and freight, calculated on the direct route. The three down and four Up Madras Mails are still running 'via' Raipur and Vizianagram."—A. P.

UNIVERSITY SINATE BY-ELECTION RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the By-elections to the Senate of the University of Bombay, declared this morning.

For Principals—Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Principal Ghordandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

For Headmasters, Gujerat Group.—B. K. Patel, Headmaster, Navsari High School, Broach.

For Municipal Boroughs, Deccan Group.—K. N. Shirole.

For Municipal Boroughs, Karnatak Group.—F. R. Atre.

District Local Boards, Kasikan Group.—S. K. Galvankar.

District Local Boards, Sind Group, N. U. Soomro.

Registered Graduates.—B. N. Gokhale, R. N. Vakil, D. A. Dhruva, and M. N. Natu.

COMMERCE MEMBER FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, July 12.

The Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, commerce member of the Govt. of India, left Madras this morning by the Bombay Express for Bombay.—A. P.

FREE FRENCHMEN TO CELEBRATE FALL OF LA BASTILLE

On the 14th of July 1789 the Parisians stormed the fortress of La Bastille. This date marked the beginning of the great French Revolution, who gave birth to the French Republic.

Since then the 14th July has been the yearly "Fete Nationale" of France. In 1939 celebration of the 150th anniversary took place on a really grand scale and every year this date used to be a day of great popular rejoicing, up to the time of the collapse, last year.

It is still the National Festival of the Free Frenchmen all over the world.

The Free Frenchmen of India have decided that they should, on this day, meditate on the sufferings of their far and beloved Country, on their Parents and Friends temporarily under the yoke of the aggressor, but on this day also, all Frenchmen shall elevate their minds and their hearts in an act of faith in the Destiny of France.

LIBERALS' LOSS

Bombay Tributes To Memory Of Chintamani

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Thursday evening, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association places on record its sense of profound grief at the sad and untimely death of Sir Yajneshwar Chintamani who was one of the founders of the Liberal Party and twice President of the National Liberal Federation. In his demise, India has lost one of her devoted patriots and the United Provinces her most valuable and prominent citizen. With abiding faith in his country's glorious future, Sir Yajneshwar Chintamani laboured ceaselessly for nearly forty years for her advancement in a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion unequalled in our times. Of him, it can be truly said that he was a journalist of outstanding ability, courage and versatility who helped to mould public opinion in India. His powers of advocacy, his scholarly attainments, his lofty sentiments and breadth of vision were seen at their best in the legislature as well as on the platform. During his term of office as a Minister, he displayed rare independence of character and unrivalled courage.

By his death, the Liberal Party has lost a guide, philosopher and friend who represented the best traditions of Liberalism and set a high standard of public service and statesmanship which in these difficult times will be hard to replace.

Flood-Relief Work By Arya Samaj

Arya Samaj, Bombay, has arranged to send hundred bags of grain and other foodstuffs together with bales of clothes by special arrangement with railway authorities.

A batch of workers and volunteers will start on Monday from Central station for Bulsar and other centres.

The public are requested to send help in form of money, grain and clothes to Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kakadwadi. (Phone No. 25775).

Sushila in 'Narad-Naradi' at Majestic.

"Famous" Releases "Khazanchi" And "Narad Naradi", Make Roaring Successes

The spirit of progress marks all activities of Prabhat. Few studios can probably claim to have advanced the art of the Motion Picture in this couuntry as this Poona Studio has; definitely, no studio can claim to have done more.

With the natural growth of competition in the industry, Prabhat has enlarged and intensified its activities. The promotion of the Prabhat Educational and Short Films organisation is evidence of expansion. The intensification is most obviously noticeable in the distribution activity.

Between "Padosi" which has gone out and "Sant Sakhu" which is to come in, Famous Pictures, the Prabhat distribution organization is handling two excellent films secured from friendly studios. One is "Khazanchi", the Pancholi Art Production running at the Krishna, and the other is the Saraswati comedy "Narad Naradi" at the Majestic.

While the two films have been good food for the Famous distribution machinery, the prestige of the Famous name stood them in good stead in return; especially so in the case of "Khazanchi."

It is altogether another matter that "Khazanchi" is now doing phenomenal business in its own right and on its own merits. That picture may aptly be described as the quintessence of showmanship.

But when all that is acknowledged, it does not take away from the fact that, when "Khazanchi" arrived in Bombay, its producers were entirey unknown to the public and unknown, too, were the

(Continued in col. 2)

Shanta Hublikar and Baby Lachumaharaj in Sunrise Pictures' "Ghar-ki-Laj" under production.

Mehboob's New Film

Director Mehboob's new picture SISTER (BAHEN) has been passed by the censors. It is expected to be released at the Pathe Cinema when the run of ASRA is over. As is obvious from the title, the theme of this picture is somewhat different from the usual boy—meets—girl type of romance. In SISTER the two most prominent characters are Amar and his little sister Bina. The element of romance is also there when Bina meets rich young Rajendra who happens to be her brother's employer. The picture, it is expected, will give entertainment of an altogether new sort to the public.

Sheikh Mukhtar and Nalini Jaywant play the two chief roles while Harish appears as the lover of the heroine, Kanaiyalal gives an excellent performance in the character of a petty thief, the friend and neighbour of the Brother and Sister, and Husn Bano appears as his sister. Swaruprani plays an important part as the proprietress of a company.

"SHADI" RELEASED AT OPERA HOUSE

Big Crowds Appreciate Khurshid's Songs

'Shadi' Ranjit's new musical film was released at Royal Opera House on Saturday noon, when the theatre was fully crowded.

It is the story of the exposure of a Hindu husband who was obviously unjust and cruel to his loyal wife. But although the gist can be told in a sentence like this, it is actually a very interesting screen-play. The appreciation of the audience was frequently registered by the peals of laughter arising among them at the antics of the celebrated Ranjit tricksters.

Khurshid's songs are a positive invitation to Royal Opera House, apart from whether you like the rest of the things in this picture.

R. K. O. To Produce Walt Disney Full Length Cartoons

Leon D. Britton, RKO Radio's Far Eastern Chief, who arrived in Calcutta last Wednesday announces that George J. Schaefer, President of RKO Radio Pictures, has signed contracts with Walt Disney for the worldwide distribution of two striking new Disney features in Technicolour—the first Mickey Mouse full-length feature ever made, and "Dumbo," a unique and original animated story with new characters.

The introduction of Mickey Mouse to his millions of fans in a full-length feature will find the lovable little animated figure accompanied on the screen not only by his old pals, Pluto, Donald Duck, Minnie and Goofy, but will also introduce several new Disney characters to motion picture audiences.

"Dumbo" is a brand new story from the versatile Disney artists. It centres around the adventures of a whimsical little circus elephant. In addition to the little elephant hero, the picture will present another new character in Timothy Mouse, a wee circus rodent.

(Continued from col. 1)

stars, with the solitary exception of Ramola.

The Famous sponsoring gave the picture its initial recommendation; and made possible that surprising success which bids fair to remain as a landmark in the annals in our film history.

Two F. A. B. Films This Week

Wadia Movietone has produced the Film Advisory Board's short-film "Towards India's Defence", of which the Hindi version is released at no less than a dozen Indian-film theatres this week. It is a topical film designed to popularise the Defence Loans.

Emphasis is laid on the three most important features of the Indian Defence Loans, namely, their safety as an investment, their high yield of interest, and the fact that they are within the reach of all thrifty people whether rich or poor.

The technique of the production is commendable, being a fusion of story, didacticism and photographic effects. "Towards India's Defence" may well be accepted as testimony of India's rapid advance in short-film production.

From far off Canada, the Film Advisory Board has secured a beautiful specimen of topical film production, "Children from Overseas". This picture of the British children housed by the hospitable Dominion during the war, was produced by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, and may be seen this week at the Regal, New Empire, Capitol, Palace, Paradise and Bandra Talkies. The fact that the famous Grierson is in charge of the Bureau's production activity, should be ample explanation of the fact that "Children from Overseas" is one of the most beautiful topical films ever seen in this country.

GARBO HAS CHANGED

There have been rumours to the effect that Garbo has changed—that she no longer tries to avoid people. She is now back at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer preparing for her next film, and she has been seen around the lot chatting with various studio workers. Even her tastes seem to be changed. Once her favourite colours were red and grey, but apparently no more. She is having her dressing room re-decorated. The effect is as startling as it is original, for the walls are a very dark navy blue, the ceiling light blue. While the painters were at work and the usually closed door was open, dozens of curious wardrobe girls and hair-dressers sneaked into the room to see the new colour scheme. They all agree the dark walls will be an interesting background for Garbo's blonde beauty.

Simla Welcomes "Naya Sansar"

The Hon. Sir Manohar Lal, Finance Minister in the Government of the Punjab, performed the opening ceremony of the Bombay Talkies' popular film "Naya Sansar" at the Regal Theatre, Simla, last week-end. According to the Simla correspondent of the "Tribune", the show was attended by leading personalities in town, and, judging by their hearty response, the picture should prove a record success in Simla.

"Naya Sansar" is reported to have rooted itself in, throughout Northern India; while in Bombay at the Roxy Theatre, it enters its sixteenth week with the assurance of a long life before it.

Ramola in 'Khazanchi' at Krishna.

JOAN CRAWFORD'S "TWELVE DOLLAR FACE"

Something new in women's make-up is the "Twelve-dollar Face" Joan Crawford put on every morning for two weeks. It is a face powder with actual gold flakes in it and, like most inventions, it was evolved accidentally.

When Miss Crawford was making tests for A WOMAN'S FACE, the cameraman insisted that ordinary powder looked too flat in some of the scenes that have a strange lighting effect. They tried using a coating of glycerine over the make-up but that was altogether too shiny.

Later that afternoon, Miss Crawford was posing for colour photographs and used gold powder in her hair to make the effect more interesting. Some of the gold flake rubbed off on to her cheek. "There it is", said the cameraman, "that's exactly what we want". So the star took ordinary powder and mixed some of the gold flake with it and it photographed exactly right.

"When I read Sir James Barrie's play, 'The Twelve Pound Look'," said Miss Crawford, "I didn't know that one day I'd be using enough gold in my powder to have a twelve-dollar face".

Lawrence Olivier

In our Friday Cinema Page, Lawrence Olivier was mentioned as 'Charles Olivier' by mistake. Lawrence Olivier and Vivien Liegh are starred as Nelson and Lady Hamilton in the film of the latter name, now running at Excelsior in second week.

A scene from Film Corporation's "Chitralekha" of Edward and Lamington.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY: JULY 13.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Gauhar Sultan. 5-20 Saidullah Butt. 5-30 Ghulam Ali Khan. 5-50 Maqsood Anwar. 6-15 Bismillah and party. 6-30 Panna Lal. 6-50 Afzal Husain. 7 Gauhar Sultan. 7-15 Kitabon Ki Baten. 7-30 Durga on Jalatarang. 7-40 Ghulam Ali Khan. 8-5 Maqsood Anwar. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 Bismillah and party. 10 Maqsood Anwar. 10-10 Panna Lal. 10-25 Gauhar Sultan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Chitrapat Sangit. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Amanat Ali. 11 Gujarati geet. 11-10 Kannada Chorus. 11-20 Ghalib's ghazal. 11-30 News play. 11-45 Mohammad Khan. 12 noon Hirabai Barodekar. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Amel's Naghma. 1-10 Teen Thumriyan. 1-20 Air Qawwali party. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Hira Lal Nakshigara. 5-20 Nagaswaram. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 G. M. Nagpuri. 5-50 Amrit Lal. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Amanat Ali. 6-35 Mohammad Khan. 6-50 Govind Rao. 7 Malkabai. 7-15 Duets from the Discs. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Master Ebrahim. 7-40 Readings from Marathi books. 7-45 Waman Rao. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Fortnight in sport. 8-45 News play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Questions of the hour. 10 The Busch Chamber Players.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 For all tastes. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 G. M. Nagpuri. 8-55 Orchestral melodies. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Chorus. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kharadkar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Nisar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval. 7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Hira Lal Nakshigara 8-10 Mohammad Khan. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Amanat Ali. 9-20 Qatl Ka Raz. 9-50 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10 Hirabai Barodekar.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8 p.m. Shyamali Chatterjee. 5-15 Sitima Ghose. 5-30 Balai Ch. Chatterjee. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Ashit Mukerjee. 7-40 Ila Ghose. 8 Shova Kundoo. 8-15 K. Mullick. 8-30 Ila Ghose. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Freedom, 1. 10 Calcutta Chamber Music Club

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m Shrimati S. Jayalakshmi. 4-30 Tea time music 5 K. Aiyaviengar. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Telugu Tota, 3. 6-30 M. S. Sivarajan. 7 Lokavarta. 7-15 T. Ramakrishna Sastry. 7-50 Shrimati K. Savitri Ammal. 8-30 M. S. Sivarajan. 9 The News Front. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Francisco Casanova's Orchestra. 10-10 Walter Glynne. 10-15 London Palladium Orchestra

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 M. R. Krishnamurti. 6-5 Shrimati M. R. Syamala. Devi. 7 Convention in Literature. 7-15 Palladam Sanjiva Rao. 7-50 Shrimati M.R. Syamala Devi. 8-40 Dina Chitram.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: July 12.

Yesterday London Gold was again unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Silver prices were unchanged with spot and forward quoted at 23 1/4d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/16. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/1/3. The local market was quietly steady with scattered buying.

Quotations were as under: Gold Silver

Ready	Rs.	42	3	0	63	0 0
Ashad	Rs.	42	3	3	62	15 0
Shrawan	Rs.	42	3	9	62	14 0

Sovereigns Rs. 28/8/6.

LONDON SILVER-

London: July 11.

Spot	23 1/4
Forward	23 1/4

LONDON GOLD

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

Portuguese Music From Bombay Radio Station

Lovers of Portuguese music, and Goans in particular will be interested to learn that 'Tuna Portuguesa' will broadcast a programme of Portuguese music from Bombay Radio on Wednesday the 16th instant from 10-30 to 10-45 p.m. Their Crooner Mlle. Sonia de Govia-Pinto is a promising Artiste if one could judge from her songs sung at the concert brought up by the Postal authorities at the Framjee Memorial Hall, Dhobi Talao, in aid of the War Fund sometime back. This is the first time that the Bombay radio is broadcasting Portuguese music.

Restricted Business On Stock Exchange

EARLY BUYING MEETS LONG LIQUIDATION

Market Correcting Overbought State

Bombay: July 12.

The local Share Bazar was moderately active with a fair amount of business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. At the start there was routine buying but later prices reacted on scattered selling which wiped off the improvement attained. However, the tone of the market was steady with buyers still holding constructive attitude.

It appears the local market is more impressed with the progress of the textile industry and there remains general inclination to buy cotton mill shares. But at the present high rates all known bullish factors remain well discounted and now it needs new developments to push up prices.

It is true that the rise in raw cotton prices has encouraged bullish enthusiasm and while the long-range outlook remains bullish it will be advisable to secure profits at least on a portion of holdings with a view to replace on declines.

The local market opened steady to-day and with further improvement in raw cotton prices, there was moderate buying but when cotton reacted heavy realising appeared and quotations eased off. The selling was well absorbed. Particularly cotton mill shares found more sellers as the market in textile shares was somewhat overbought and needs correction. So to-day's selling was of a corrective nature.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1161 and steadily advanced to Rs. 1171, but reacted to Rs. 1166. Century shares opened at Rs. 446 and after advancing to Rs. 450 reacted to Rs. 446. Central Indias after advancing to Rs. 343 reacted to Rs. 339. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 462 and Simplex shares were placed at Rs. 135.

Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 2080 and advanced to Rs. 2092. At this level there was some selling and quotations reacted to Rs. 2075. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 394 and after advancing to Rs. 395 closed at Rs. 392/8. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 501.

TEXTILES

Bombay, July 12.

100	Ahmd. Advance	300	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1166	4
100	CENTURY	446	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	239	8
100	COLABA	192	0
100	Coorla	120	0
250	David	313	12
250	Dawn	375	0
1	E D. Sassoon Defd.	2	2 6
100	FINLAY	209	0
100	GOKAK	230	8
1000	Hindustan	2210	0
100	Indore	126	0
100	Khatau	160	0
100	KOHINOOR	462	0
250	LAXMI	553	12
100	MORARJI	272	8
250	Model	127	0
50	Mysore	119	0
100	NEW GREAT	244	0
100	Oosmanshahi	85	0
100	Phoenix	303	12
25	Sassoon Silk	80	0
1000	Sholapur	3250	0
50	Simplex	135	0
100	SWADESHI	236	8
100	SWAN	206	0
500	Vishnu	1325	0
1000	Western	1325	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	111	4
25-50	Central	45	0
500	Imperial	1583	12
125-500	Imp. Contry.	389	8
50-100	India	146	0
100	Reserve Bank	105	0
5	Union	6	8 0

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	146	4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	662	8
15-100	Jupiter	14	6
20	Mercantile	66	0
15-75	New India	46	8
200	Oriental X. D.	4225	0
10-50	Vulcan	9	4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	182	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1657	8
10	Ajmer	12	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132	12
100	Bombay Suburban	183	2
10	Broach	13	4
100	Karachi	213	12
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	182	8
100	TATA HYDRO	178	0
1000	TATA POWER	1657	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	892	8
100	C. Province	102	8
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	101	0
100	Mandra Bhon	103	0
100	Pachora Jamner	66	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	105	0
500	Tapti Valley	646	4

MININGS

9	Burma	4	10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	3 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR X.D.	33	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF	2075	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	392	8
10	Steel Corporation	20	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK	563	12
10	Air Services	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	222	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	324	0
125	B. Burma	501	4
50	Burma Cont.	177	8
9sh.	Br. B. Petrol	8	0 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: July 12.

Bombay Dyeing (1165) 1161 1168 1167 1171 1166
Century (447) 446 450 446
Central India (340) 341 344 342 343 339
Kohinoor (463) 462 465 462
New Great (247) 246 249 244
Simplex (138/8) 139 137 139/8 135
Swadeshi (339) 338 339 337 336/8
Associated Cement (144/12) 146/4
Andhra (1657/8) 1650
Tramways Ordinary (132/12) 132/12
Tata Hydro (178) 178
Tata Power (1655) 1660 1657/8
Tata Steel Defd (2077/8) 2080 2075 2092 2085 2087 2072 2075
Tata Steel Ordinary (396) 394 393 395 392/8
Tata Steel 2nd Preference (156) 156
Bellapur (221/8) 224 225 222
Bombay Steam (324) 324
Bombay Burma (496/4) 503 501 502 500 501

50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	135	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	45	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	575	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	558	12
100	Port Canning	88	0
30	PREMIER CON.	96	0
15	Scindia	21	4
25	Tata Oil	43	0
100	Wimco	191	12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1568	12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c Bom Tram (T.F.)	75	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	635	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	118	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	112	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	157	3
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1597	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	221	4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105	0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	50	2
5	p.c Sholapur	71	6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: July 12.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt. 1/6 9/32 four months.
B. C. RATES—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 329 1/2
MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4.
JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4
BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
STOCKHOLM—
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs. 155
HONGKONG—
Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 11/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 19 1/2; D D 18 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17
MEXICO—
Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
LISBON:—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.36 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.05 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/4 Ready; 23 1/4 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: July 12.

Yesterday's firmness in the Share market continued to-day in the early part of the session, but later prices showed a recession on profit-taking. Tata Deferreds opened at 2045 and after touching 2065 reacted to 2040. Tata Ordinaries opened at 391 and improved to 392, but later relapsed to 389/8. Textiles continued to rule steady with Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1120. Indian Irons were quiet around 32/2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (2050) 2045 65 40
Tata Ordinaries (393) 391 92 89/8

Tata Ordinary 389/8, Tata Deferred 2040, Indian Iron 32/2, Steel Corporation of Bengal 20/2, Bombay Dyeing 1120, Central India 322/8, Century 422/8, Gokak 215, Kohinoor 437/8, Simplex 124/8, Andhra Valley 1665, Tata Hydro 180, Tata Power 1640, Associated Cement 145. Belapur 212/8, Bombay Burma Old 485

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-11
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96/1
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-15
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-1
3 per cent War Bonds 101/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-7

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115-4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/4
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 128/8

Tone:—Steady

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: July 12.

Following a rise of 6 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 271 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 274/8 on general covering and scattered buying. At the rise there was moderate liquidation and prices reacted to Rs. 272/8. The market steadied at this level.

Prices declined to Rs 271/4, but rallied to Rs. 273/4. There was renewed selling and prices again ruled quiet at Rs. 272. Towards the close there was some realising and prices eased off to Rs. 270/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach July/August .....Rs. 246/4
F G M G Broach April/May .....Rs. 270/12
Fine M G Oomra July .....Rs. 212/4
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Janry .....Rs. 216/12
F G M G Bengal July .....Rs. 149/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Janry .....Rs. 156/0

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay: July 12.

		Extra Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G	Bengal U.P.	156	154	152	149	
M G	Punjab	156	154	152	149	
M G	Rajputana	165	163	161	158	
M G	Oomra No. 3	224	221	218	215	...
M G	C. P. No. 1	253	250	247	244	...
M G	C. P. No. 2	232	229	226	223	...
M G	Broach No. 2	255	252	249	246	
M G	Punjab/American	300	297	294	291	
M G	Surat	379	376	373	370	
M G	Rajputana	374	371	368	365	
M G	Navsari	388	385	382	379	

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 555 cent points at 331.
Broach A/M below New York May 507 cent points at 331.
PRIVATE CABLES—
New York October highest 15.37+08 (10-11 a.m.) lowest 15.30+01 (10 a.m.)

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay: July 12.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts August—				
Opening		31	5	0
Highest		31	10	6
Lowest		31	5	0
Closing		31	7	6
Groundnuts February—				
Opening		34	3	0
Highest		34	9	0
Lowest		34	3	0
Closing		34	5	0
Cottonseeds September—				
Opening		21	15	6
Highest		22	1	6
Lowest		21	12	0
Closing		21	12	6
Cottonseeds January—				
Opening		22	15	0
Highest		23	1	6
Lowest		22	12	6
Closing		22	13	0
Castorseeds September—				
Opening		33	4	0
Highest		33	6	0
Lowest		33	2	0
Closing		33	4	0
Castorseeds May—				
Opening		35	4	0
Highest		35	4	0
Lowest		35	4	0
Closing		36	4	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay: July 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	5	14	0
Linseed May	6	9	0
Wheat September	4	6	0
Wheat January	4	10	0
Wheat May	5	8	0

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York, July 12

Previous closing	15.35
To-day's opening	15.43
Difference	+08
To-day's closing	15.53
Difference	+18

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August ..... Rs. 248/8
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 273/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 12

On the New York Cotton Exchange, October position opened eight points higher at 15.43. Favourable war news caused bullish sentiment and speculative activity was widely evident.

The following are opening ranges :—
July (unquoted) unquoted
October (15.31/30) 15.44/43
December (15.42/41) 15.60/58

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, July 12

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£18 9/16) closed
Linseed La Plata August (£12 1/4) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast July/August (£17 1/4) closed

JUTES

Dundee July/August (£50) closed
Lightning July/August (£46) closed

RUBBER

Spot (13 7/16d buyers closed
Forward November (13 7/16d value) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£258 3/4 buyers; £259 sellers. Very steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (133s sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 12

Previous closing 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 12

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 12

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, July 12

Spot (23 1/4d) closed
Forward (23 1/4d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32) 0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, July 12

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 12

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors dol 38 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted
United States Steel Common dol 58 1/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, July 12

Market ruled quite steady and fair business was put through all round. Jutes, Cottons, Teas and Government securities showed fair enquiries.

The following were the closing quotations :—

Government securities : 3 per cent loan 1963-65 95/3 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 96; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947-50 103/3 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1954-59 102/9; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 111/11 small lots.

Bank : Reserve 103 ct.

Railways : Arrah Sasaram Rly 65; Bankura Damoodar Rly 95/8; Darjeeling Himalayan Rly pref 101 small odd lot.

Cottons : Bengal Nagpur 16; Cawnpore Textiles 8/1; Dunbar 231/8; Kesoram 8; New Victoria ord 2/13.

Coals : Central Kurkend 14/7; Borrea 15/4; Deoli 9/2; Raneegunge 25; Sendra 13; Talcher 1/9; Union 30/8.

Jutes : Agarpara 30/4; Anglo-India 350; Auckland 176; Barnagore 105; Chitavalsah 11/8; Clive 24/4; Craig 2/1 ct; Hastings pref 138/8; Howrah 53/4; Hukumchand 12/6; Kamarhatty 512; National 23/9; Presidency 5/7; Reliance 59/8; Waverley 3/7; Pref 60.

Miscellaneous : Indian Copper 2/3; Consolidated Tin 2/14; Rhodesia Copper As. 13; Dalmia Cement ord 12/14; Burn and Co 402/8 Hukumchand Steel 13/13; Indian Iron and Steel 32; National Iron and Steel 8/14; Steel Corpn ord 20; B I Corpn ord 4/8; Dunlop Rubber ord 40/12; Rohtas Industries ord 21/12; Titaghur Paper 5/8; ord 18/2; Humayan Property ord 5/6;

Shipping : Bengal Assam Steamship ord 251/8; Calcutta Steam Navigation 195.

Sugars : Carew and Co ord 10/7; Pref 122; Champaran 15/4.

Teas : Belgachi 20; Dilaram 125; Dufflaghur 13/5 c div; Ledo 207/8.—A.P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, July 12

The market has been fairly active and the moderate business was possible. Securities have been steady. Textiles have been firmer and Banks have been neglected. Plantings have shown further improvements, while miscellaneous issues were fairly steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day :—

Indian Overseas Bank 83; Rangavilas 57/8; Pankajas 104/8; Sitharam 65/4, 66; Coimbatore Cotton 111; Lakshmi 69/8; Buckinghams ord 254; Vasantha ord 125/4; Radhakrishnas 136/8; Highland 26/12 cr; Travancore Rubbers 8/8 small lot, 8/8; Tropical 20, 70/8 small lot; Peninsular 3/7; Ayer Mani ord 7/7; do pref 94; Thirumbadi 1/12 cd; Chembras 3/11; Travancore Cable 1/2; Cochin Malabar ord 7/14 cd; Jaipur Sugar 10/8; Mysore Chemicals 17/6; Andhra Cement ord 73/12; Spencer B 9/12 cd; 9/9; Indian Steel Rolling ord 7/2; do pref 11/4.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 12

The All-India weather chart upto 8 hours on Saturday, together with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for the past 24 hours since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under :—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	83	76	0.1	39.6	+10.1
Calcutta	85	78	0.4	25.6	+8.8
Ranchi	80	70	0.3	30.0	+14.3
Patna	91	79	0.1	6.0	—6.7
Benares	92	79	—	7.3	—1.8
Allahabad	90	79	T	4.5	
Cawnpore	98	80	—	3.2	—3.0
Lucknow	97	80	T	3.1	—5.6
Agra	99	82	—	5.0	—1.1
Delhi	99	83	—	3.2	—3.1
Ambala	99	80	0.6	6.4	—0.5
Ludhiana	98	81	—	8.4	+2.5
Lahore	94	75	T	4.6	+0.9
Rawalpindi	98	80	—	6.7	+2.1
Srinagar	78	62	—	1.9	—0.2
Peshawar	103	84	—	—	—0.7
Dehra Ismail Khan	96	83	—	2.4	+0.9
Quetta	90	65	—	—	—
Rangoon	84	78	T	37.1	+11.3
Jubbulpore	85	70	0.3	14.9	+1.1
Nagpur	73	68	5.8	23.9	+9.6
BOMBAY	86	78	0.4	20.1	—9.4
Ratnagiri	84	75	0.5	31.6	—11.3
Ahmednagar	79	69	0.5	2.4	—3.8
Poona	79	69	1.8	14.9	+7.6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	82	73	0.1	4.2	—2.8
Mysore	80	67	T	5.0	+1.0
Calicut	81	73	2.8	53.6	+6.4
Madras	99	79	—	4.6	+1.3
Simla	71	60	0.8	12.2	—1.8
Panchmarhi	73	64	5.9	22.3	+4.6
Colombo	86	77	T	10.5	+0.5
Bhavnagar	92	78	0.1	23.7	+17.0
Jacobabad	105	88	—	—	—0.5
Hyderabad (Sind)	98	83	—	5.3	+3.9
Karachi	87	81	—	0.4	—1.3
Rajkot	92	78	—	18.6	+10.3
Ahmedabad	88	77	1.1	24.3	+16.0
Bhopal	85	73	0.9	7.9	
Amraoti	74	68	5.1	13.4	+3.4
Indore	78	72	0.9	10.1	+0.7
Mussoorie	71	60	2.1	18.9	+6.7
Mahableshwar	65	63	2.0	107.7	+28.3
Baroda	101	81	—	2.5	
Belgaum	76	67	1.9	32.0	+18.3
Murree	76	61	—	10.4	+2.4
Cherrapunji	70	63	3.4	127.9	—12.5
Mount Abu	73	67	0.7	19.7	+7.3
Ootacamund	58	53	0.4	16.7	+7.8
Jodhpur	100	86	—	2.5	

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

HEAVY AND WIDE-SPREAD RAIN

Very Heavy Rain Likely In Gujerat & W. Central India

POONA, July 12

There has been heavy rain in West Central Provinces and Berar. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Bengal, West Central India, Berar, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Bihar, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast, while a few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, and South-east Madras.

Principal amounts of rainfall : Khandwa 7 inches; Nagpur and Panchmarhi 6 each; Amraoti 5; Khandala 4; Cherrapunji, Akola, Dharampur, Jalgaon and Calicut 3 each; Sibsagar, Mussooree, Hoshangabad, Dohad, Honavar, Mahableshwar, Poona, Belgaum and Mercara 2 each; Darjeeling, Baroda, Malegaon and Cochin 1 1/2; Dibrugarh, Barisal, Ajmer, Srinagar, Udaipur and Ahmedabad 1 each.

Forecast (until 13th evening) : Widespread and exceptionally heavy rain is likely in Gujarat, West Central India, North Bombay Deccan. Rainfall will also be widespread and locally heavy in West Central Provinces, Berar, South Rajputana, North Konkan, South Bombay Deccan and Assam. Rainfall will extend to Sind and South-west Punjab, and decrease in East Central Provinces. Elsewhere no appreciable change in weather is expected.—A.P.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION & I. M. S.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A comprehensive resolution outlining the attitude of the Association with regard to the terms and conditions offered by the Government of India in connection with the requirement of medical practitioners of emergency war services, was adopted by the Working Committee of the Indian Medical Association at its meeting held this afternoon at the head office of the Association, Dr. K. S. Ray, President, was in the chair.

Of the nine members of the Committee, the following five attended the meeting:—Dr. K. S. Ray (President), Dr. B. C Roy (Calcutta), Dr. Jivaraj Mehta (Bombay), Dr. Bhupal Singh (Meerut) and Capt. B. P. Mukherji (Calcutta). Besides Dr Raghunath Saran of Patna, Dr. Subodh Chandra Datta, President of the Bengal Provincial Branch of the Association, Dr. A. D. Mukherji, President of the Indian Licentiates Association, Dr. N. R. Sen Gupta, Vice-President of the Indian Medical Association were present on invitation.

The General Council of the Association will meet to-morrow morning to consider the decisions of the Working Committee.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th July, 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.024 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 85.2 deg. (0.4 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.2 deg. (1.5 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 212 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 37 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.
Rain in 24 hrs. 0.38 inches.
Total rain during the month 11.97 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 20.13 inches.
Weather Remark : Thunderstorm and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12/7/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

11th ANNUAL CONCESSION

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Vinoba Bhave Comes Out Of Jail To Go In Again

All Congress Parties In Local Bodies In Nagpur Province To Be Dissolved

Satyagraha News From Provinces

NAGPUR, July 12.

Mr. Vinoba Bhave, the first Satyagrahi, was released from jail this morning. He is proceeding to Wardha.

It is understood that Mr. Vinoba Bhave will be offering Satyagraha for the third time shortly.—United Press.

Mahatma's Instructions

Mr. Vinoba Bhave, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi. It is understood that according to instructions from Mahatma Gandhi he will soon offer Satyagraha for the third time.—A.P.

Vinoba To Offer Satyagraha At Nanwade

NAGPUR, July 12.

A report has been received from Wardha that Mahatma Gandhi has directed Mr. Vinoba Bhave to offer Satyagraha on Monday, the 14th July, at 6 p.m., at village Nanwade, near Wardha, and that if he is not arrested he should march to village Aje, ten miles away, offering Satyagraha 'en route.'—A P

ALL CONGRESS PARTIES TO BE DISSOLVED

NAGPUR, July 12.

In accordance with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Gopalrao Kate, President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee announces that all parties in the various local bodies in Nagpur Province will be deemed to be officially dissolved from August 15 next and that the members elected on the Congress ticket should tender resignation of their offices before that date.

He also announces that no candidates will be run on behalf of the Congress in future elections and that no Satyagrahis or Congressmen should contest elections.—United Press

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN MEETS MAHATMA

WARDHA, July 12.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan discussed, it is learnt, the Frontier situation with Gandhiji and posted him with the progress of Satyagraha, whereafter the communal situation figured in the talks.—A.P.

KRIPLANI INTERVIEWS PANT

ALMORA, July 12.

Mr. J. B. Kriplani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C, saw Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of U. P. today in Almora District Jail and had long talks with the latter.—A.P.

M. L. A. Released On Parole

(From A Correspondent)

AGRA, (By Mail).

Seth Achal Singh, M.L.A., President Distt. Congress Committee Agra was 'A' class Satyagrahi prisoner in the Agra Central Jail. He had an acute pain in his back. Under medical advice he was released on parole for one month for medical treatment and consequently Seth Achal Singh was receiving his electric treatment at Agra Thomason Hospital but that hardly gave him any relief.

D. L. B. Chief Jailed

JUBBULPORE, July 11.

Mr. Vishvanath Yadava Tamaskar, M.L.A., Chairman of the District Council, Drug, who was arrested in connection with the Satyagraha movement has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Laxman Singh Deshmukh, Chairman of the Local Board, Balod (Drug) who was arrested for offering Satyagraha for the fourth time was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. — United Press.

New Rules For Interview Of Detenus

MADRAS, July 12.

The Government have issued a Press note amending the existing rules in the matter of interviews allowed to detenus. In order to minimise delay and inconvenience as far as possible, the Government have prepared a list of near relatives and friends of each detenu who have been permitted to interview him and a copy of it has been given to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, who has been authorised to allow persons in that list to interview the detenu concerned, in conformity with the rules, without the permission of the Chief Secretary to the Government as was the practice hitherto.

Applications for interviews from persons other than those mentioned in the list should be made, as at present, to the Chief Secretary to the Government.—A.P.

Ahrars Stand By Mahatma

LAHORE, July 11.

"I and the Majlis-i-Ahrar have full faith in the non-violence policy of Mahatma Gandhi and we will strictly abide by it", observed Sayed Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari, a prominent Ahrar leader, in a press statement on Mr. K. M. Munshi's resignation from the Congress on the question of non-violence —United Press.

LET US FACE DEATH SMILINGLY!

Dr. Khan Sahib On Ethics Of Non-Violence

PESHAWAR, July 12.

"That non-violence is the only creed which can bring real peace and happiness to human life", is the view expressed by Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier of the Frontier Province, in a statement to the press to-day.

"The opinion has been expressed," he adds, "that a non-violent Satyagrahi is a soldier who will run away at the sight of a violent crowd. My idea about non-violence, and as far as I know Gandhiji's idea, is when we oppose a violent crowd we should face them bravely and never leave our post until our purpose has been served. We may get killed but death should befaced smilingly and non-violently That life lost is not wasted and sacrifice will give the movement a great impetus. The real reformation would come when thousands, nay lakhs, of lives have been sacrificed.

"We have hardly done anything and talk of failure of non-violence. Europe is sacrificing millions for the violent cult and is still not sure of peace. Let us at least sacrifice one hundredth of lives that violent Europe has sacrificed and then speak of success or failure. Non-violence can not appeal to a coward not properly understood by him. I mean insult to no one but I am simply putting before my countrymen what I think of non-violence and how it has been preached in the Frontier Provinces."—A. P.

DR. SATYAPAL SPRINGS SURPRISE

Quits Congress And Offers Services To Govt. For Overseas Work

LAHORE, July 12.

Dr. Satyapal, M.L.A., former president of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has offered his services to the British Government "to look after the sick and wounded in overseas theatres of war." Dr. Satyapal who was elected to the Punjab Assembly on the Congress ticket has decided to resign shortly.

Interviewed, Dr. Satyapal said: "I have offered my services to the Punjab Government for being sent overseas to look after the sick and wounded. I have resigned my four anna-membership and have informed the president of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee that I shall resign my membership of the Punjab Legislature in the course of the next few days."

Enquiries show that Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has not so far received any communication from Dr. Satyapal in connection with his resignation from the four anna membership of the Congress.

In a press interview Mian Iftikharuddin expressed his surprise at the decision of Dr. Satyapal, a veteran Congress leader of the Punjab who had been President of the Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years and hoped that he would persuade Dr. Satyapal to revise his decision.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVT. LOSES APPEAL

Echo Of Externment Of Muzaffar Ahmed From Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Mr. Justice Henderson and Mr. Justice Lodge at the Calcutta High Court today dismissed the appeal preferred by the Government of Bengal and confirmed the order of the Sessions Judge at Hooghly, who on appeal had set aside the conviction and sentence of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one year to six months, imposed upon Kalipada Ghose and three others by the sub-divisional officer at Serampore, under the Defence of India Rules

The case against the accused was that they took part at a meeting held on the 15th February, 1940., in violation of the order of the District Magistrate, forbiding to hold such public meetings, The meeting was promoted by members of the Communist Party to protest against the action of the Calcutta Police for externing certain persons including Muzzaffar Ahmed. The accused also took part in a procession shouting slogans.

In their judgment their Lordships said that even if they had decided the appeal in favour of the Local Government, probably it would not have been necessary to deal very severely with the accused, because it had been stated on their behalf, that owing to the subsequent events the accused had undergone what was known as a "change of heart."

On the merits of the case, it seemed to their Lordships that it was absolutely impossible to say offhand without any evidence, that the discussion of the ates of the police in externing three Gentlemen was likely to affect prejudicially public order and tranquility That being so, their Lordships were not in a position to say that the prosecution had proved the charge against the accused. In the circumstances the appeal of the Local Government was dismissed and the accused were directed to be discharged from their bail.—A. P.

S. Kanara Congress Chief Jailed

BANGALORE, July 12.

Dr. K. Vittal Shetty, President of the South Kanara District Board, was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans.

He was sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate to ten weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. He was placed in "A" Class.—A. P

Eight Convicted In Madras

MADRAS, July 12.

Eight persons including a woman, were convicted today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in the city.

The woman Satyagrahi was sentenced to two months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default further one month's simple imprisonment.

The others were sentenced to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from four months to eight months.—A. P.

18 Months' R. I. For Swami Swarup Anand

NEW DELHI, July 12.

Swami Swarup Anand of the Gandhi Sewa Ashram, Narela, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.—A P

JAYAVASIKARNI

Wear our Talisman for health, better prosperity, etc., to be relieved from black magic and all doshas Cost :Rs 2-8 V.P As 7

HANUMAN ASHRAMAM.
Tiruttani, S. India

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BASHIR, B. A.,

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U.P. Poultry Association, Lucknow. Training: Poultry training classes commence from 15th of August, 1941. For full particulars apply to the Poultry Expert and Secretary. (5563)

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2 SECOND WEEK

—Ram Dulari's Melodious Music Casts Mystic Spell On The Audience!

FILM Corporation's SPECTACULAR HIT

Chitralekha

Starring: MEHTAB, NANDREKAR, MONICA DESAI, etc.

Direction: KEDAR SHARMA

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and

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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 p.m.
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NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Laugh-lined Comedy

ASRA

Starring:

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To-day at 10 a.m.
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A PLEA TO WIPE OUT POVERTY FROM THE WORLD

NAVYUG'S

STIRRING

HUMAN

DRAMA

AMRIT

with a star-studded cast

Story: V. S. KHANDEKAR

Direction: WINAYAK

Photography: PANDURANG NAIK

4TH WEEK

of full houses

CENTRAL

Marathi: To-day: 12-30, 6-15 p.m.
Hindi: 3-30 p. m., Sun. Morn. 9-30 a. m.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Expert coaching in Shorthand Typewriting, etc. Charges very low. Enrol at once. (14798)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

The Bomb,ay, Chronic, ill Bomb or rather Balm for all Aches and pains is Amrutanjan. (5485)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Make Double, temporary secured investment. 6% guaranteed with profit Gangulee Brothers, Gopalpur. G|M. (14795)

A GIRL REVOLTS AGAINST HER PAPA

"I Can't marry such a fool"!

& then follows a great sensation

RANJIT'S Lively Musical Social

SHADI

Directed by:

JAYANT DESAI

Cast:

Madhuri, Motilal, Khurshid, Ishwarlal.

Daily at 3-30 & 6-30 p.m. Mat. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1 p.m.

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ONLY PRINCIPAL ATRE Could Create Such A Character!

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—Meet the Domineering Mother-in-law with all her POMP & POWER

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ATRE PICTURES' Memorable Hit

Charano-ki-Dasi

Hindi:— PAYACHI DASI—Marathi

Screen Play: PRINCIPAL ATRE

Direction: G. JAGIRDAR

Music: A. MAINKAR

Hindi Dialogues: Pt. ANANDKUMAR

A 'Peerless Pictures Release!

Starring: DURGA KHOTE, VANMALA, JAGIRDAR, KUSUM DESHPANDE & AVINASH

4th WEEK OF FLAMING GLORY

NEW WEST END

Daily Marathi: 3-30 p.m. Hindi 6-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Marathi: 1, 6-30 p.m. Hindi 3-30 p.m.
Sun. Morning 9-30 a.m. Marathi.

Future Of Cricket

MEETING OF INDIAN BOARD OF CONTROL

By J. C. MAITRA

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India will be held at Calcutta on July 27. As I have not received a copy of the Annual report and the statement of accounts, I cannot discuss them in these columns at present. I hope, however, to do so later on when I am in possession of them. Several important questions will be discussed at this meeting. Fortunately Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President of the Board of Control, is now out of jail and will be in a position to attend it and give his valuable advice on the various topics.

A PRINCE AS PRESIDENT

I understand there is a move in Calcutta to displace Dr. Subbaroyan from the Presidential 'Gadi' and instal an Indian Prince on it. As if we have not had enough of these Princes in the past, we must have some more in the future! Several reasons have been advanced for this change. First of all, we need money. If we have a Maharaja as President, it is said, we shall never suffer from this malady. There are so many Indian Princes like the Maharaja of Patiala, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Nawab of Bhopal, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla of Hyderabad and Maharaja of Cooch Behar who are keenly interested in the game. There are others like the Gaekwar of Baroda and Scindia of Gwalior who may be persuaded to take interest in it. So let us have a Prince!

DANGEROUS MOVE

I cannot visualise a more dangerous move than this. In the past we welcomed the assistance of our Princes. There is no doubt that some of them have done a lot for the promotion of the game in this country. But along with it came their domination. An Indian Prince is, with rare exceptions, an autocrat and as such wants to have his own way in everything. The democratic atmosphere of sport does not appear to have changed their mentality to any great degree. We had, therefore, plenty of trouble during their regime. I have no desire to rake up the past. I am sure those who have the best interests of the game at heart will not repeat the mistakes of the past.

FUTURE HOPE

If the Princes wish to foster and encourage the game in their own territories, it is always open for them to do so. If they want to help Indian cricket financially they can always do it. The Board of Control and the cricketers of India will be grateful to them for it. But we should not make a bargain as we did in the past. It would be well to realize the fact that we shall have to depend upon the people for all financial assistance in the future. If they take more and more interest in the game, there will never be dearth of money. It is, therefore, the duty of the Board of Control to popularize the game as far as possible and not to depend upon the Princes for frequent help.

OBJECTION AGAINST DR. SUBBAROYAN

I am not one of those who would support the monopoly of the Presidentship of the Board of Control or any other All-India Body by a particular Province. It should rotate from province to province so long as it does not hamper the administration or retard the progress of the game. Therefore, I should not be the least sorry if another eminent personage is elected in his place. But the reason offered for the displacement of Dr. Subbaroyan is most objectionable. It is stated that he is a politician and a Satyagrahi and as such he should not be allowed to mix up politics with sport.

CREDITABLE RECORD

As far as I am aware Dr. Subbaroyan has never allowed his political views to get the better of his allegiance to sport. It is said that he has done nothing extra-ordinary during his presidentship. Is it not enough that he extricated the car of Indian cricket from the morass in which his Princely predecessors had thrown it? It is sheer ingratitude on our part not to acknowledge the valuable services he has rendered in this behalf and pay our just tribute to him. If he could not do more, it was not his fault. The War has made the situation very difficult indeed. Whoever may be at the helm of affairs would find the path of progress strewn with heavy obstacles. We should thank our stars if we can see things going on smoothly at present!

WHAT ABOUT BOMBAY?

The same Calcutta critic has levelled some unkind remarks against the Secretary, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao as well. I think the latter has tried his best to set matters right out of chaos. It is now for the members of the Board to help him to consolidate that position and make way for further progress. Now that the office of the Secretary is to go with the President, it is for the Provincial representatives to choose the pair again or elect others in their places. Calcutta seems to be looking for the next chance. But they ought to remember that the Home of Indian Cricket—Bombay—has not had the honour yet, although the Board of Control was born in this city! It is high time Bombay was offered the next chance.

ELECT BEST CANDIDATES

Calcutta may look for the honour later on when they have settled the dispute which is now raging in that City. Let them have a democratic body of control instead of the funny mixture they have at present. We do not want Bengal politics—I mean in the sporting sense of course—to drag the cart into the mire again. The Provincial Associations would, therefore be wise to re-nominate Dr. Subbaroyan for the Presidentship as the United Provinces have already done. Or Bombay should move to have their own nominee from this City to be elected in his place. Let us not bother about the political background of any candidate. What we should really mind is his ability to work and guide in the best interests of Indian cricket.

RANJI TROPHY

Among the subjects which the Board of Control will consider is the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Ranji Trophy. This competition is gradually stabilising its position. It is growing more and more popular everywhere. The day is not far distant when it will truly become the National Championship of India. The Board of Control would do well to endeavour to shorten the period still further, so that it may be over by the end of January. If it is long drawn out, it loses some of its interest and power of attraction The more concentrated it is, the greater will be its popular appeal It is for the provincial associations to co-operate in this direction. It is in their interest to do so.

BAN COMMUNAL CONTESTS

My suggestion for the Zonal Pentangular is still in the air. I had a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Committee intimating me that my scheme was under the consideration of the Committee. That was a long time ago. I have not heard since then. Evidently the Committee has quietly shelved it. I wonder if the Board of Control cannot do something about it. They should taboo all communal contests in the country. Would they have the guts to do so? They will certainly render incalculable service to the nation, if they can take courage in both hands and prohibit this vicious form of sport. At any rate they should start with a recommendation to the Bombay committee to stop it.

CEYLON TOUR.

Ceylon has invited an All-India team to visit that island next year. It will be about a month's programme in March with four matches on the card. I believe it will have the general approval of the members of the Board. I notice, however, that the Calcutta critic mentioned above disfavours this project. His contention is that the standard of Ceylon Cricket is very low as was evidenced by their team last year. Our cricketers have, therefore, nothing to learn from them What is the use of sending a team then, he asks. We would be justified in turning down the invitation if we wish our teams only to get a thrashing abroad. But there are many lessons to be learnt from a tour than mere winning and losing matches.

FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIP.

If the argument which our friend has advanced against Ceylon, were turned to us, we would be in a sad predicament. How could we dare to invite first rate teams from England, Australia and even South Africa when our standard is much lower than theirs? They would turn round and say, "we are not missionaries and cannot go about teaching you how to play cricket." This would be absurd. What we need is friendly relations between the various countries. And sport is a greater cementer of friendship than anything else. Ceylon is really a part of our country, although it is separated by a narrow strait. It is incumbent on us all the more to help her.

FMPIRE TEAM'S VISIT

A proposal has been received by the Board of Control to extend an invitation to a British Empire XI at the end of the War. The following players are likely to be in the team:—

N. W. D. Yardley (Yorkshire), H. I. Bartlett (Sussex), K. Farnes (Essex), J. W. A. Stephenson (Essex), R. P. Nelson (Northants), W. M. F. Bebington, L. F. Parslow, C. B. Larke (West Indies), L. N. Constantine (West Indies), G. Headley (West Indies), W. E. Mensit (New Zealand), K. C. James (New Zealand), R. C. M. Kimpton (Australia), J. E. Walsh (Australia) and B. Mitchell (South Africa), with Yardley as Captain.

Whatever the attraction of the above team, is it not too early to discuss this question, when the fate of the Empire and its inhabitans is at stake? It is best to wait till the end of it.

Preservation Of Historic Documents

Co-operation Of States And Provinces Sought

JULY 11.

"A proposal for the reconstitution of the Indian Historical Records Commission is now under the consideration of the Government of India. A new constitution has been drafted with a view to securing greater co-operation of the Provincial Governments, Universities and Indian States and to enlisting greater support of the public in general" states the annual report of the Imperial Record Department for 1940.

A mass of important historical records of the 19th century belonging to the Governments of the North-West Frontier Province and Bombay have been transferred to New Delhi for custody in the Imperial Record Department to facilitate preservation and research. The Frontier records date from 1852 and deal with such important topics as Russian activities on the frontier and Afghan and tribal affairs.

The Bombay records relate to the period before April 1, 1895, when the three presidency armies were united to form a General Indian Army under the immediate control of the Supreme Government.

The 7th volume of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence has been brought out within two years of the publication of the previous volume. Notes on historical and geographical subjects form an important feature of the new volumes.

INDEXING SECTION

The Department has published a specimen volume of Index to the Land Revenue Series of Records for the period 1830/37. The Government of India are now, at the instance of the Keeper of the Records, considering the question of indexing all important pre-Mutiny records, whose classification was completed early in 1940. The series covers a variety of subjects including cultivation of silk, cotton and tea, coal, copper and lead mines, artificial irrigation, assessment of cotton growing lands, the defects of revenue survey then prevailing, abolition of several unjust taxes and the like.

PROBLEM OF PRESERVATION

There was accelerated activity in the Department in the field of preservation of old records and their utilization for the purpose of original research. A chemical laboratory has been opened for carrying out experiments on a number of problems affecting records. Experiments on different kinds of fumigants and the effect of temperature and humidity are also being conducted.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM FOR SRINAGAR

Kashmir State's Move To Organise Local Trades

SRINAGAR, July 11.

With a view to organising the local trades, the Kashmir Government has decided to open an Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium and a new Market in Srinagar.

The products of the State manufactured as well as raw materials will be exhibited in the Industrial Museum and Sales Emporium, and orders will be booked for the sale of articles produced in the State against the samples shown therein.

Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Prime Minister, will open the Museum, Emporium and the Market on July 26 next.—United Press.

A Page For Women

Her Success Made Him Jealous

(By REGINE.)

Dear Regine:

I have been married for several years to a man who has been consistently unsuccessful. He has been in several businesses and failed in all. Even though he is not actually dishonest, he has engaged in some practises, not entirely ethical.

On the other hand, I have tried to keep face with the world, and, in order to gain a little prestige, have gone back into my old professions. The result is I have been quite successful, made an excellent reputation, locally at least... and am on my way up.

Now my husband is very jealous of me, expects me to turn over my earning to him, despite the fact that he never turned his over to me. I am very unhappy and don't know what to do. I hate to break up my home at this stage of the game (I am forty-one). What would you suggest? There are two grown children.

UNHAPPY.

* * * *

Your misfortune, Unhappy, is in being superior to your husband on every count. He may blame you for his lack of success, but most men fail, not because of women, but because they haven't the elements of success in their natures. The fault is not with the businesses, but with him. The principles of selling are much the same in selling medical services and in retailing a yard of fabric. A man must thoroughly understand his business, know far more about it than his customer and more than most of his colleagues. Not long ago, Roscoe Turner, ace-pilot and three times winner of the Thompson Trophy race said to me: "Even though I am much older than the other men who compete with me I have nothing to fear from them unless they can do my job better than I can."

While your husband was the only wage earner in the family he could get by with a good deal of bluffing. But now he is jealous, not only because you have applied yourself and have succeeded... but because you were in the dark as to what actually constitutes success. Now he knows exactly where he stands in your estimation.

If he has other qualities, such as culture, charm, graciousness or exceptional intelligence..I say, stick with him, because he still has something to offer you. If, however, he is the kind of man who collapses like a pricked balloon when he is without money I think you are better off without him.

CAN YOU STAND ALONE?

Some women feel that any husband is better than no husband. I cannot agree that a self-respecting woman can be happy with a man who gives her nothing for her sense of pride...or dignity.

Of course I am assuming you have tried to inspire him and failed. You may be overlooking a very good bet there.

Before you take any steps, however, remember that your marriage is pretty deeply rooted in habit. Be very sure that the loss of his companionship, will not remove the obstacle that is in itself a spur. This sounds ambiguous ... but not after you figure it out. Sometimes the crosses we have to bear are the very loads that carry us to the highest hill...despite Kipling's contention, "Down to Gehenna or up to the throne, he travels fastest who travels alone."

Are you ready to stand alone perhaps for the rest of your life? You may be unhappier without him than with him, you know. These are some of the angles for you to weigh pro and con.

No one else can make up your mind. The decision rests with you.

(COPYRIGHT.)

EMBROIDERY LINENS

EVERY one can have ordinary linens, but with a little spare time you can dress up your plain linens, towels or pillow slips to look lovely and dainty with these butterflies and birds. The designs come in pairs, 6 by 14 inches each, enabling you to have a set of each. Soft shades of embroidery cotton and simple stitches enhances their beauty.

(COPYWRIGHT)

TWIN FILM STARS AGED TEN WEEKS

Youngest wage-earners in the United States are the Holywood twins, Judith and Dianne Fleetwood, aged ten weeks.

They earn £1 a minute for playing the part of an infant daughter with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne in the filming of "Penny Serenade."

The twins are identical, so when one gets tired, the other takes her place before the camera.

A MAN received an indecipherable prescription from his doctor. After it had been made up by the chemist it was returned to him, and he used it for two years as a pass on the railway, gained admission to dances, cinemas, and theatres, while, in the evenings, his daughter used to practise it on the piano

IN CIVILISED EUROPE!

Tiny Totssheltering under A Table. A common scene everywhere in Britain

A POWERFUL TONIC for WOMEN

and an infallible remedy for menstrual and other feminine disorders.

Makes them feel Healthier, Stronger and Happier.

Ask your Chemist or Manufacturers:

KESARI KUTEERAM Ltd.

ROYAPETTAH. MADRAS

Wake up your Beauty

Awaken the natural beauty of your skin through the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING now possible with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This wonderful cream penetrates deeply into the pores of the face, dissolving accumulated dirt and make-up and flushing it to the surface. The DEEP-PORE CLEANSING action of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream will restore the blush of youth to your face and make your skin soft and beautiful.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The Lion Of Judah

BY MURIEL NISSEN

When the Italian garrison fled, and British troops marched into Addis Ababa on April 6th, the way was made clear for the Lion of Judah to come into his own again. Haile Selassie the First, Negus Negusti, the Elect of God, conquering Lion of Judah, Emperor of Ethiopia, may once again rule his people who once made up the only native kingdom in Africa.

On May 2nd 1936, Haile Selassie fled the city just three days before a cavalcade of 30,000 Italian soldiers came into possession of the Ethiopian capital. After that the frail, black-beared Emperor lived as an exile in England, until he returned to Ethiopia in January to lead his native tribesman against the Italian invaders

Ethiopia's postage has paid considerable tribute to its Emperor in the past with most of the commemorative postage paper centered around the proclamation and coronation ceremonies of 1930. The beginning of the Abyssinian Empire was marked, in 1917 by the crowning of Waizdru Zauditu as Empress of Abyssinia with Ras Taffari Makonen as Regent and Heir Apparent to the throne, an occasion marked by the overprinting of the country's 1909 postage series with commemorative inscriptions. In 1928 portraits of Ras Taffari and the Empress appeared on the alternate values of a new postage set, which was later overprinted to mark the coronation of Ras Taffari as king. Upon the death of the Empress in 1930, Taffari was proclaimed Negus Negusti (King of Kings), and designated himself Haile Selassie, the first

Overprints in Amharic and French appeared on the 1928 series in honour of this event, and the entire 1928 series was again surcharged in November, 1930 to commemorate the coronation of the Emperor. The feasting and revelries celebrating this occasion lasted for days, and the ceremonies were dazzling enough to adorn the pages of an Arabian Nights tale. A special coronation issue was released in 1931 showing the Haile Selassie coronation monument and symbols of the empire.

The end of this era came in 1936 with the marching of Mussolini's troops, and was reflected in postage paper of Italian East Africa, the colony formed in 1936 to include Ethiopia.

Haile Selassie will probably reestablish his Government as it was before the Fascist conquest, and his portrait once more may be featured as the ruler of his African empire.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL PARK SERIES.

The sixth of Japan's National Park series is devoted to the three parks in Formosa, an island noted for the majestic beauty of its scenery. When Japan began the printing of these scenic stamp groups—which, when the entire project is completed will number nine—the tourist trade was one of the most important businesses of Nippon, as well as any other country that had unusual scenic or historical attractions to offer for view. With that aspect of travel now completely shelved, another purpose has to be found for presenting scenic stamps that were once directed solely at the "trippers". The Communications Ministry announces that its purpose in chosing Formosa as the subject for a stamp series was "to show the powerful existence of Formosa, strategic base for Japan's southward advance" and to give the world an idea of its strength.

The new series consists of two groups of four values each, one set devoted to scenes in the Daiton and Niitaka—Airsan parks, and the other to views of the Tsugitaka-Taroko reservation. Values and colours follow, and are the same for each group; 2 sen sepia, 3s green, 10s red and 20s blue. In the first group the 2s pictures Mount Daiton, while the 4s has a view of Mount Niitaka highest peak in the Japanese Empire. "Niitaka" means "New High", and the name was bestowed upon the peak after Japan acquired Formosa in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5. Before that, Mount Fuji was Japan's highest mountain, but with the new territorial acquisition came a new claimant to that title, hence the name—Niitaka. Niitaka is also renowned in Formosan legends as the peak from which a red-beaked bird brought fire to the world, and legend also honours it as a place of refuge when the rest of the world was lost in a great flood of ancient times.

The 10s stamp of this first group shows a Buddhist monastery, and the 2s carries a view of the Arisan mountains.

In the second set the 2s pictures an automobile road cut through the Seisui Precipice on the east coast of Formosa. On the 4s is Mount Tsguitaka, also known as Mount Sylvia. The 10s features the Taroka Gorge of the Takkiri River, and the upper district of the same river is presented on the 20s.

ECUADOREAN ITEMS.

A tax stamp has been issued from Ecuador with a value of 5 centravos. Use of this adhesive is obligatory on all mail in addition to the regular postage stamps. The new item is printed in red and pictures a man and a horse-drawn plow working in the fields.

Another new item is a 5 centavos stamp in reddish brown bearing the inscription "Casas de Corseos Telegrafos". The design is a styleized arrangement of telephone wires.

FRENCH POET HONOURED.

From France comes a commemorative in honour of Frederic Mistral (1830-1914) Provincial poet, and winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1904. The stamp has a value of 1 Franc and is printed in brown.

MONARCH PORTRAYED.

A three-quarter portrait of King Michael is featured on a new Rumanian stamp series, issued in the following values: 25 bani green. 1 lei violet, 2£ orange 5L carmine, 10L red-violet, 12L blue, 16L ultramarine.

SPANISH OVERPRINTS.

Emergency 5 centimos stamps have been created in Spain by overprinting the 50 centimos magenta and 3 pesetas violet stamps of the current series with the surcharge "Habilitado para 5 cts." (Authorized for 5 centimos).

CHINESE AIR MAILS.

A new air mail set of 5 values has been issued by China with the uniform design picturing the Great Wall with a plane above. Values are: 15 cents green, 25c orange, 30c bright red, 50c brown and dol. 5 red.

AIR MAIL FROM PAPUA.

Added to the current air mail series of Papua is a one shilling 6 pence value in olive green. The design is the same as that used for the 1939 series—namely, a picture of natives poling their canoes, with a plane flying above, and an oval portrait of King George VI in the upper right corner.

FOR COIN COLLECTORS.

Medals and plaques bestowed upon thirty-five outstanding scientists of the past two centuries were displayed by Dr. Ernst Berl, Research Professor of The Carnegie Institute of Technology, at the 101st meeting of the American Chemical Society in St. Louis from April 7th to the 11th.

Men of science, from Antoine Lavoisier, founder of modern chemistry, to Richard Willstaetter, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry at the University of Munich and Nobel laureate in 1915, are represented in Dr. Berl's collection. The display includes a castiron and a procelain medal of Napoleon 1.

Dr. Berl especially calls attention to the many different metals and ceramic materials used in making plagues. The preferred composition, he says, is bronze and he believes that the bronze used in the mint in Paris is the most perfect material.

STAMP TEASERS.

1. An airplane called "The Four Winds" appears on what stamp?
2. Count Savorgnan de Brazza is honoured on what postage paper?
3. What stamp design shows a courier mounted on a pack mule?
4. The lintel of a palace is pictured on what adhesive?
5. What stamp shows a view of Piraeta Falls?

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AS ENERGETIC AS YOUR CHILDREN

When you are gloomy and depressed, a little leisure with your children soon revives your spirits. And if you lack physical energy you will find PHOSFERINE makes you better at once. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality.

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If your dealer cannot supply you, write to

Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

Cough?

Safest remedy for all Coughs and Colds

Alembic GLYCODIN TERP-VASAKA

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO. LTD.

"Smile-A-While"
(Photo by Bro: Harish)

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari—The All India Children's Association

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Monsoon has set in right earnest after all! How anxiously we looked for the rains. The heat was really unbearable. And now the rains? Well, they have become unbearable, too. It seems this time we must experience extremes: So let us face them all right!

I am glad, you find the last dots-connecting competition quite easy. I have received a big heap of entries already. I thought I might remind those sisters and brothers who may have over-looked the last week's issue to see the "Corner" in that issue very carefully and send their entries for the Prize Competition early.

Then, the July, 1941 issue, Summer Special Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. There are a number of prize competitions in that paper also, besides interesting articles and beautiful pictures that you would like to read and see over and over again. Those who are not its annual subscribers may order for the copies, enclosing four annas stamps for each, from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Words That Go On For Ever

By P. M. Roy

When we were young, we heard something from our elders. We now tell it to those who are younger than us. It is nothing but "When we were as small as you, we were much more good and clever than you." And these words have come down from generation to generation. Even though time passes, they never change!

* * * *

A Life In Three Volumes

A life is a story in volumes three,
The past, the present, and yet to be;
The first is finished and laid away,
The second we are reading day by day;
The third, and last of volumes three
Is locked from sight—God keeps the key.

* * * *

Ram's Hopeless Case

Teacher: What is the case of 'Ram' in 'Ram took a pen'?

Boy: Hopeless, sir!

Teacher: Non-sense!

Boy: Why, sir? The other day when he could not parse a simple word, you said: "Yours is a hopeless case, Ram.'

* * * *

Is God There?

By B. Animananda

Hushu. Come Hira, come. .Do not keep me waiting.

Hira. I shall be with you in a minute. Please, let me say my morning prayers.

Hushu. What a bother! Mere waste of time. Who is to hear his prayers.

Hira. Here I am. Hallo, you seem to be excited. What is the matter?

Hushu. Excited! I pity you. Why do you waste your time in saying prayers? Whoever hears them?

Hira. The good God Who made me hears me whenever I speak to Him.

Hushu. God! There is no God. Professor M. says. "It is only the ignorant who believe in God."

Hira. Were Guru Nanak, Chaitan, Vyasa, Shankar, ignorant? And are Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindra Nath Tagore, and others ignorant? Is it right to dub them ignorant?

Hushu. Oh, they seem to be more emotional, than intellectual. They are carried away by their feelings. Can you prove that there is a God?

Hira. Well, I do not pretend to be learned, but I am not wanting in common sense, and I think I can prove the existence of the Supreme Being.

Hushu. Do oblige me with your common sense proof.

Hira. Do you believe that whenever we want a cup of "khirni," milk, sugar, rice, water, sultanas" elachis", jump into a kettle, mix themselves together of their own accord, and cook themselves into "khirni"?

Hushu. No, I do not. Some one must prepare the "khirni," it cannot prepare itself.

Hira. Well then, how can I believe that this vast universe made up of the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars, and all the other marvels of nature jumped into their places of their own accord. If a simple thing like "khirni" needs a maker, much more does this wonder of a universe. Does it not? Just think over it.

Catholic Children on their way to the Church to receive their First Communion (Photo by M. G. Vyaranalla)

"The Bugle Call"
(Posed by Bro. Kanti)

* * * *

A Game Of Skill

By Freny Sabawalla

Cut out as many strips of newspaper, one inch wide, as you have players. These strips should be as long as possible, and it is a good plan to join two together, but all the completed strips must be of the same length. Give one to each player, and at the word "Go" each player has to tear the strip in two down the centre.

Any player who takes through the edge or breaks the paper is disqualified. The first player to reach the end of the strip is the winner

* * * *

A One Lac Rupees Offer

Certain friends were making plans as to what they would do if they woke up one fine morning to find a lac of rupees by their bed-side.

One proposed to sail out, another to build a fine building. The one who had been silent up till now said, "I will sleep once more to get another lac!"

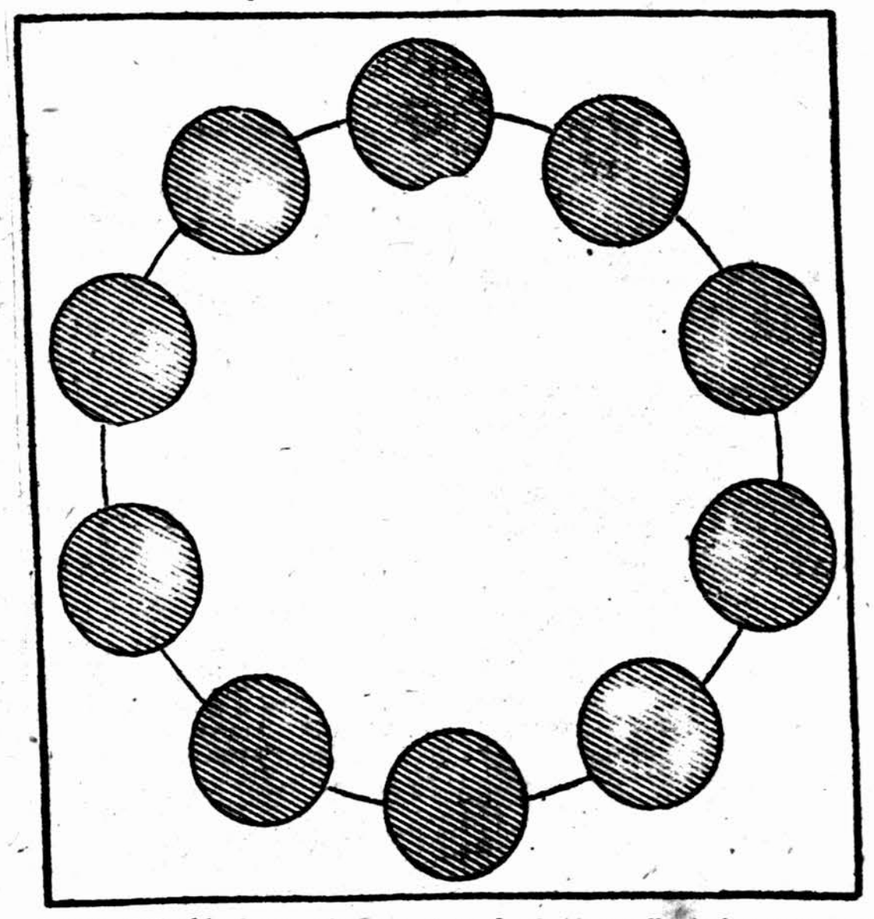
All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

AT PLAY: (Left) Children of the City and (Right) Children of the Woods.

puzzles and pastimes

For Solutions See Page 37

The Unique Game of Circles



WITH this large circle composed of 10 small circles you can amuse yourself by playing a very interesting game of solitaire. Take your pencil and start from any one of the circles and count four from it and then cross out the fourth circle. Next make a new start from any one of the remaining uncrossed circles and count four again, crossing out the fourth circle. Continue starting over and over again from any uncrossed circle and cross out each fourth circle as before until only one uncrossed circle remains. Although crossed circles are included in the counting, they are not to be used as a starting point.

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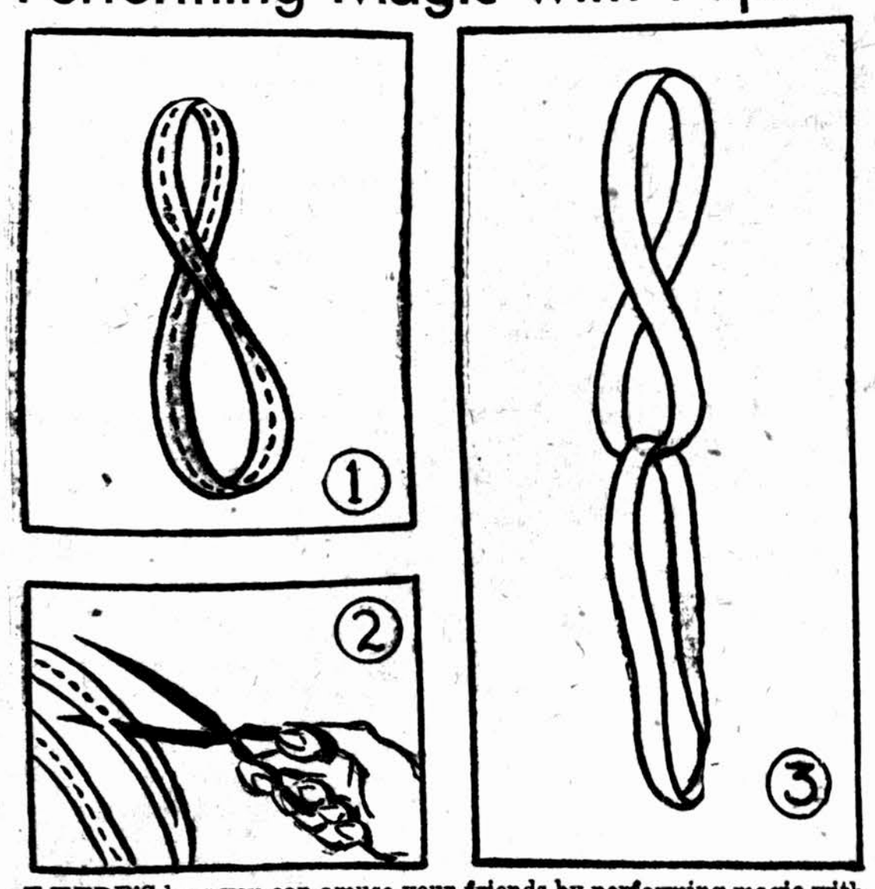
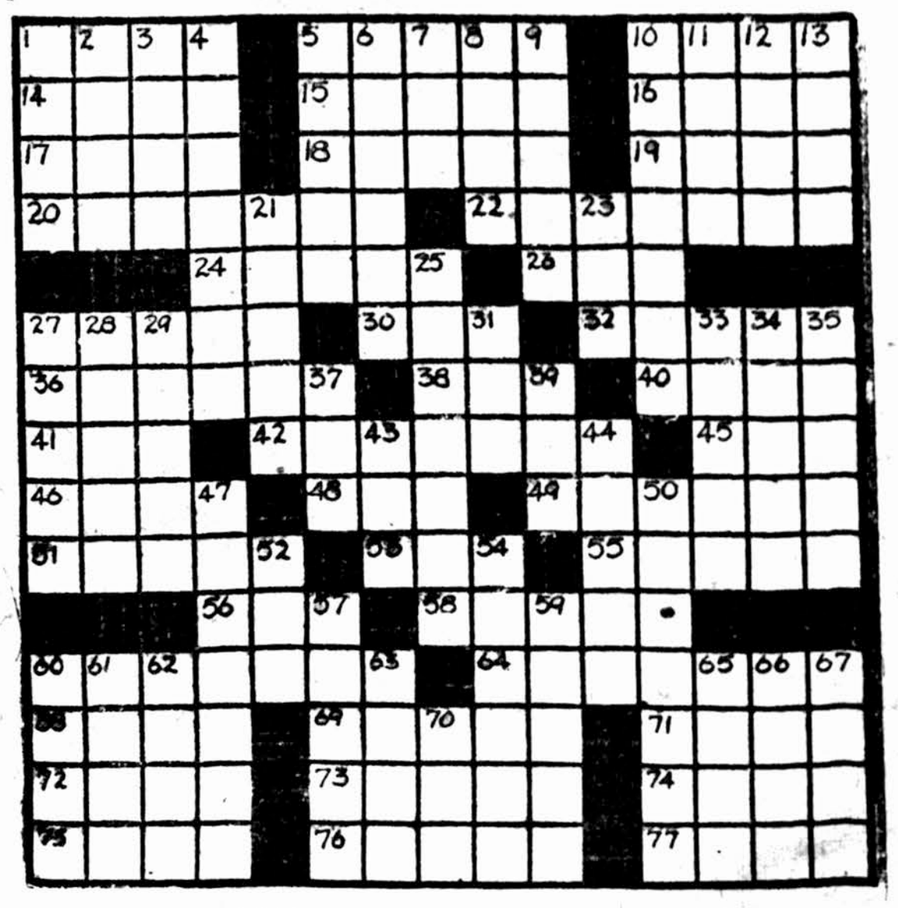
Performing Magic with Paper



HERE'S how you can amuse your friends by performing magic with paper—cutting a loop of paper into two connecting links of the same size. First cut a piece of paper into a strip about 30 inches long and an inch and a half wide. Then twist the paper over twice and paste the two ends together to form a large ring, as in Figure 1. Next divide the strip into halves by cutting through the center, as indicated by the dotted line (Figure 2). When you have finished the cutting job, you will have two loops of equal size, as shown in Figure 3.

Cross-Out Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Launder
5—What navigator discovered the American mainland at Labrador in 1497?
10—Manufactured
14—Pilaster
15—Greek letter
16—What Near Eastern country is valued for its oil-fields?
17—Something lent
18—Irrigate
19—Italian coins
20—Toiled
22—From whom did the U. S. lease a series of naval bases?
24—Relating to the Vedas
25—Body of water
27—Whose was "the face that launched a thousand ships"?
30—Met in session
32—Mistake
36—Musical dramas
38—Tatter
40—Dreadful
41—Cut down
42—What sea god was the son of Saturn?
45—Sleeveless Arabian garment
46—Prepare for publication
48—Portuguese coin
49—Joined
51—Provide a new frame
53—Textile fabric
55—Barter
56—Middle
58—Coin of India
60—John Brown's raid took place at —— Ferry?
64—What is the first name of the actress starred in "Seven Sinners"?
68—Century-plant
69—Expect
71—Eager
72—Smaller
73—Parade
74—Not any
75—For fear that
76—Poker stakes
77—Administrative head of a college

VERTICAL

1—Barrier
2—Wild ox
3—Assassinate
4—What was the former name of the royal house of Windsor?
5—Frightened into submission
6—Hero of an old Spanish romance
7—Wager
8—S-shaped molding
9—Mountain lakes
10—What was the first name of the 13th U. S. President?
11—Melody
12—Mend
13—Pieced out
21—What French author wrote a famous "Life of Christ"?
23—Turn to the right
25—What French explorer discovered the Saint Lawrence?
27—Who wrote the "Odyssey" and the "Iliad"?
28—Last part of an ancient lyric ode
29—What labor leader recently resigned as head of the C.I.O.?
31—Greek letter
33—Lariat
34—Ringed
35—Who wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
37—Weight of India
39—South-African antelope
43—By
44—Penetrate
47—Storm
50—Of what country is De Valera Prime Minister?
52—Unite
54—Spongy volcanic lava
57—A play
59—Narrow trails
60—Entranceway
61—To the sheltered side
62—Who designed the first American flag?
63—Graceful long-necked bird
65—Cry of the bacchanals
66—One of Columbus's ships
67—Garden in the Bible
70—Skill

Some Proverbial "Unwisdom"

PROVERBS are regarded as sources of wisdom from which freely flow sage counsel to enable the user to meet every emergency. The advice contained in proverbs is sure to fit the circumstances, for the reason that nearly every maxim has an opposite which gives counsel exactly to the contrary. Thus, for example, one is told to "look before you leap," and to the contrary, "he who hesitates is lost."

For each of the proverbs quoted here, see if you can find its opposite.

1—Where there is a will, there is a way.

2—Many hands make light work.

3—One man's meat is another man's poison.

4—Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

5—Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

6—Two are company, but three are a crowd.

7—If at first you do not succeed, try, try again.

8—Enough is as good as a feast.

9—The child is father of the man.

10—Hitch your wagon to a star.

11—Discretion is the better part of valor.

12—Hard words break no bones.

13—Happy the wooing that is not long a-doing.

HIDDEN NUMBER

THE number of the license on my car is composed of four figures, the sum of which is 20.

The first figure is one-half of the last. The second figure is four times one-third of the third figure, which is three times the first. The last figure is one-half of the second. What is the number?

ESCAPING PRISONER

A PRISONER who was serving a sentence of 10 years in the penitentiary succeeded in escaping from the institution, but was recaptured. He explained that his escape was effected as follows:

After removing the steel bars from a window he found that the distance to the ground was too great to risk a jump. He had managed to secure a piece of rope which, although it was 30 feet long, still lacked 20 feet of reaching to the ground.

What could he do? He recalled the story of a man who, in a similar predicament, cut off the top of the rope and attached it to the bottom. This gave him an idea. How did he reach the ground?

WHAT IS THIS?

Strike me as often as you will;
Treat me with greatest disdain;
Break me or burn me, and still
Your equal I always remain.
What am I?

Two Men And A Dog

(Continued From Page 10)

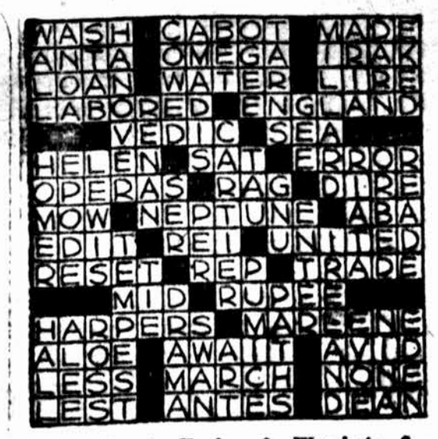
gan to abate when the dawn peeped over the eastern sky. The sun rose slowly and Varadan got up from his sleep. To his amazement he found that his father had not yet risen. This was so unusual. He crawled nearer to his father yawning indifferently to rouse him from his slumber. No sooner than he touched the old man he withdrew his hand with a shriek. His father was as cold as marble. The slumber in which he had fallen was an eternal one. He was dead probably many hours.

Varadan was horror-stricken. He ran down crying for help. Faithful Karuppan stood beside the dead man. Many members of the homeless community assembled to bemoan the loss. The Police arrived promptly on the scene and after a brief enquiry and other formalities, put the dead man in a cart as if he were a bundle of hay and moved away asking Varadan to accompany them.

The stupefied boy stood there for a time watching the cart move slowly away. The whole universe began to whirl before him. His knees for a time gave way. A crowd, mostly of children who had known him gathered round him out of curiosity and sympathy. But soon he got up, surveyed the whole street with his eyes blinded with tears and walked slowly away in the direction in which the little procession consisting of the push cart and the policemen and the sympathisers moved on. The dog, with its head and tail drooping, accompanied him with slow and measured steps.

Up in the sky an aeroplane droned, dropping some leaflets in the air. The children ran hither and thither looking up to catch the pieces of paper which fell down slowly from enormous height, wafted here and there by the breeze. The electric tram cars rolled on like huge leviathans as usual as if nothing strange has happened. The city was as happy and gay as usual. But Varadan and the dog were never seen in that vicinity afterwards.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS



Eye Q: 1—Koala; 2—Wombat; 3—Cockatoos; 4—Lyre Bird; 5—Emus; 6—Platypus; 7—Bearded Dragon; 8—Goannas; 9—Kookaburra, or Laughing Jackass.

Game of Circles: After crossing out one circle skip three and then begin counting again from the fourth circle. Continue in this manner around and around in the large circle, counting crossed-out circles as well as those that are not crossed out. Do not start counting from any crossed-out circle, however.

Proverbial Unwisdom: 1—You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. 2—Too many cooks spoil the broth. 3—What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. 4—Out of sight, out of mind. 5—Penny wise, pound foolish. 6—The more the merrier. 7—The wise man knows when he is beaten. 8—You cannot have too much of a good thing. 9—It is a wise child who knows its own father. 10—A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 11—Faint heart ne'er won fair lady. 12—Give a dog a bad name and you may hang him. 13—Marry in haste and repent in leisure.

Hidden Number: The number is 2864.

Match This: Move the four horizontal matches and form the number 144.

Word Ladder: WINTER, wanter, wanted, wasted, lasted, lusted, lipped, limped, limper, simper, simmer, SUMMER.

The Escaping Prisoner: The rope was not cut in two but was separated into two lengths which were tied together. This made the rope nearly 60 feet long.

What Is This: A match.

B. B. C. Gets The News And The Noise!

(Continued From Page 2)

up is plugged in, the necessary electrical connexions to the amplifier are made automatically.

Accuracy Of Reproduction

To obtain faithful reproduction of the original sounds the speed of rotation of the turn-table must remain constant at the standard rate of seventy-eight revolutions per minute. The speed is constantly checked by means of a 'stroboscope', which consists of a number of holes drilled in the outer rim of the turn-table and of a neon lamp which shines through these holes from beneath. This lamp is supplied with alternating current from a small specially designed oscillator mounted in the case of the recording machine.

The spacing of the holes in the rim of the turn-table is related to the rate of flashing of the lamp in such a way that the light appears to remain stationary when the turn-table is rotating at the correct speed, but to move round the turn-table in one direction or the other when the speed is too fast or too slow.

The power-supply unit contains a motor-generator and smoothing circuits for the high-tension supply to the amplifier the controls necessary for the low-tension circuits, and a variable resistance for regulating the speed of the turn-table.

This unit is elastically mounted to reduce vibration and supplies direct current at four hundred volts; it is driven by the accumulator battery. There are two small circuit breakers, one to control the motor-generator and the other to control the filament supply to the amplifier; these switch off the current if an accidental short circuit occurs.

In order that the equipment can be assembled and put into operation with the least possible delay, the connexions between the various units are made by means of interconnecting cables fitted with plugs and sockets, the cables being carefully screened, where necessary, to prevent electrical interference. The whole of the equipment operates from two batteries, each consisting of five nickel-iron accumulator cells.

One of the batteries has a capacity of a hundred and twenty ampere-hours and the other of eighty ampere-hours, the supply for the filaments being taken from the larger battery. The turn-table motor and the motor-generator take their supply from the two batteries connected in series.

The equipment is normally carried in a fourteen-horse-power saloon car. The supply unit stands on the floor behind the driver's seat. The amplifier rests on the top of it and the recording machine stands on the rear seat of the car. The batteries are carried in the luggage boot and their connecting cables run through the back of the rear seat.

The luggage boot also contains cable drums holding up to 400 yards of screened microphone cable telephone sets for communication between the microphone points and the recording engineer in the car, the three-channel mixer, loud speakers, a telescopic microphone stand, and a kit of tools. There are also head-phones for checking the programme when it is not convenient to use a loud-speaker.

'We Are Now Taking You Over To...'

When the records have been made, they are either taken to one of the B.B.C. studio centres or played back in the car itself, the output being connected by a telephone line to the studio centre. Lines used for the transmission of a programme are specially tested by the lines engineers of the B.B.C. and 'equalized' so that they respond equally to all frequencies within the range necessary for the faithful transmission of music.

For reproducing recordings in this way, the car is taken to a telephone exchange where connexions can be made directly to the telephone lines. In order that the recording may be started at precisely the right moment to fit into the broadcast programme of which it is to form part, it is necessary for the recording engineer in the car to hear the cue which is the signal for him to lower the pick-up on the record and 'fade up' the output. This cue may either be taken on another telephone line from the studio centre, or it may be heard on a portable receiver tuned to the programme in which the recording is to be inserted.

In the latter case, the recording engineer will hear the announcer say: 'We are now taking you over to..... to hear our observer, whose commentary has been recorded earlier to-day' or the commentator may speak directly at the microphone, starting on a signal from the engineer, to link together the various recorded items into a connected story.

Each section of the recording is then played over at the appropriate points in the observer's talk. Smooth presentation of this type of programme demands close co-operation and complete understanding between the recording engineer and programme staff both at the outside broadcast point and in the studio centre.

Although the equipment is normally operated from the car while stationary, recordings have been made while on the move following processions, in aeroplanes in the air, in express trains, at sea and even in a submarine diving.

On Active Service

Since the beginning of the war, some of the mobile recording units and the men who use them have seen dangerous and exacting service. On the declaration of war one of the saloon cars was loaded on to a cross-Channel steamer at Dover. It passed through the French customs without delay, and was driven to Paris, where it was left for a time in a deep garage ready for action.

When B. B. C. war correspondents were allowed to accompany the B. E. F. early in October 1939, the B. B. C. unit, consisting of a commentator, a programme official, and an engineer took possession of the car. Accommodation was provided at G. H. Q., and an attic was made into a small studio.

During the winter, the extreme cold made it difficult to cut good records, partly because frost patterns formed on the blank discs and affected the surface, and partly because the liquid in the batteries was affected. Temperatures as low as 40 degrees Fahrenheit below freezing were encountered, and the engineer even had to take the discs to bed in order that they might be in good condition for cutting next day.

One of the many programmes recorded by this unit took place in the Maginot Line, where the apparatus was taken out of the car and set up on a truck on the miniature railway system which ran through the underground forts. Another was the recording of a march past of the band of the Chasseurs Alpins, which was taken at six-o'clock in the morning in blinding snow-storm in the Jura Mountains.

Many of the broadcasts from France were relayed through the Lille station of the French Post Office, where the French engineers did magnificent work in fixing up lines at very short notice!

The mobile unit was also sent from time to time to the R. A. F. headquarters for the use of a second B. B. C. commentator there. The same equipment was used by one of the American broadcasting companies and by the French war correspondents attached to the B. E. F., and also for 'live' broadcasts of the concert parties arranged by E. N. S. A.

Outstanding Record

During May the unit accompanied the army to Brussels and beyond, then back to Lille, Arras, and Amiens. By this time, it had two sets of equipment at its disposal. Then came the rapid move to Boulogne, during which some of the equipment had to be abandoned at Amiens.

The cables between Boulogne and London were still intact, and several despatches were given by B. B. C. observers from Boulogne. After a few days, during which there was frequent bombing, the equipment was brought back to England.

Meanwhile, a second recording unit was with the Advanced Air Striking Force near Rheims; it was through this unit that many listeners at home first heard the sound of falling bombs. The enemy had been particularly active in this area for some time and during one of the despatches from the R. A. F. a salvo of bombs dropped close to the open window of the studio.

Since their return these recording units have still been engaged in reporting incidents in the war. One of the most outstanding of these recordings was made on the cliffs of Dover. The unit had just taken up its stand there, when a convoy was seen steaming slowly up the Channel.

Just as the convoy was passing the point where the recording car was stationed, German dive-bombers attacked it. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, followed by squadrons of fighters. The recording of this action with the running commentary which accompanied it gave a realistic impression of the successful battle which ensued. The records were taken to London and broadcast in the nine o'clock news bulletin that same evening.

During another broadcast from 'Hell-fire Corner', the recording unit was machine-gunned by a Messerschmitt; it suffered no damage and the German machine was brought down by anti-aircraft fire. It also recorded the shell-fire from the long-range guns installed by the Germans on the Channel coast when shells fell in Dover for the first time.

Meanwhile, the work of the mobile recording unit continues—bringing to listeners at home and overseas the sound and scenes of Great Britain at war.

Dr. Patterson's

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Available at all leading chemists or direct (postage free) from GAMBERS AND SON LTD., Bombay 5.

Literature sent postfree

A BIG 'IF' IN POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

nationalism and for the political and social advancement of the country. He admitted no delimitation of frontiers between his duty as an editor and his role as a politician. The distinguishing feature in Chintamani's constitutional and mental make-up was the fundamental unitary structure, and his innate hatred of dyarchy both in personal life and politics. He never differentiated between his private life and public life as a politician, and was an inveterate enemy of double standards both in views and in action. Intensely sincere, he abhorred nothing more than insincerity in public life. He had no two sets of views, and his private opinions were the same as those expressed in public. He had an outstanding sense of honour, independence and political rectitude. Since the starting of the "Leader", he so much identified himself 'in toto' with it that Chintamani meant the "Leader" and 'vice versa'. He threw himself heart and soul to make it the tribune of the voiceless millions of India. and the paper was a big hit from the start.

"Chronicle" Offer

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was so much impressed with the outstanding success of the "Leader" within so short a time, that he seriously tried to hook him in for the "Bombay Chronicle". The story goes that Sir Pherozeshah, fearing that Chintamani would not part from the "Leader" at any cost, sent a wire to Allahabad asking Chintamani to go over to Bombay for some important consultation. Promptly, Chintamani arrived., and Sir Pherozeshah took him to his chambers opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower to finish the deal. He insisted that Chintamani should accept the editorship of the paper, and offered him very alluring terms. Chintamani was taken aback at the proposal and was hard put to it to find a way out of the entanglement. He had a brain wave, and he pleaded for 24 hours' time for final decision. Grudgingly. Sir Pherozeshah granted the hours of grace. Chintamani got down from Sir Pherozeshah's chamber and straightway took the train to Allahabad, successfully 'playing the escapologist' However, he sent a message to Sir Pherozeshah through a common friend that he could not leave the "Leader" at that time, as he had big commitments.

Great Publicist, Greater Editor

Chintamani's great gift as a journalist stood him in good stead both in public life and also on the Treasury Bench. His unpralleled powers of memory, quick grasp of situations, wonderful powers of exposition and his absolute fearlessness made him a great publicist and a greater editor. Chintamani fought with the bureaucracy for the freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press with the zeal of a crusader.... He was no less sparing in his fight for editorial freedom against dictation of proprietors, and the 'peaceful penetration' of advertisers. To Chintamani, editorial freedom was something akin to Australian Law of Sovereignty 'unitary, indivisible and inalienable.' It should be said to his credit that he stuck to his guns and never lowered the flag of editorial freedom even against heavy odds. He did not spare even the nearest and the dearest. when an attempt was made to dictate to the editor. 'Govern or get out' was his motto, both as an editor and as a publicist.

The "Indian Daily Mail" incident was typical of his editorial conduct. Great pressure was brought to bear upon him by his Liberal friends to accept the editorship of the "Indian Daily Mail", at least from the point of view of party publicity. A bumper salary was fixed, and Chintamani began to function at Dalal Street. At that time, a mill strike was declared in Bombay, and Chintamani wrote strong articles criticising the millowners. The management could not brook this, and Chintamani would not budge an inch. On the 27th day of his editorship, he walked out of the office.

Gokhale Bows Down ...

Another more interesting episode was the 'te-te-tete' between Chintamani and Gokhale, whom he regarded as his political 'guru'. Those were the days when Sir S. P. Sinha was the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Council, and a big battle was raging over the Press Act. Among those who voted for the Act was Gokhale. Chintamani wrote a scathing criticism against the passage of the bill, incidentally questioning the wisdom of Gokhale's lobby conduct. Gokhale who was then attending the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta, was so much upset by Chintamani's criticism that he specially halted at Allahabad to see Chintamani, on his return journey to Bombay. He told him that he should have waited for clarification before mercilessly criticising his conduct, to which Chintamani replied that no clarification was necessary so long as the tell-tale vote was there, and that he could not wait or wobble in discharging his editorial responsibility. Gokhale was forced to render unto Caesar what was Caesar's.

'Pope Of Journalism'

A few years back, the "Leader" incurred the wrath of officialdom by outspoken writings, which led to the stoppage of advertisements of considerable value. But Chintamani was not to be cowed down, and he was prepared for the financial sacrifice as the price for the liberty of the Press. Even circulation figures did not deviate or deter him from his chosen path. He was ready to risk unpopularity, and even popular odium, in valiantly espousing a cause according to his lights. He neither trimmed his sails to the passing wind nor played to the gallery to keep up circulation or increase advertisement revenue. Independence of judgment, total disregard for official favours and popular frowns, and fearless advocacy of the cause he considered just, were some of the noble traits of Chintamani as an editor. He enriched journalism. ennobled it and fought for a respectable place for the Fourth Estate in the body politic of the country. Few have served the cause of journalism better, especially in these days of commercialisation when 'influence' and the "Hidden hand" are spreading their tentacles far and wide to have a hold on the Press. It is this uncommon trait that earned for him the title "Pope of Journalism" from V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Newspaper managements, with an eye for short-term investments and quick returns, may look askance at the wisdom of Chintamani's policy. But the working results bear eloquent testimony to its success. In 30 years, the paper has made rapid headway, recently investing a few lakhs for a building of its own and up-to-date machinery. Decent provision has been made for the pay and prospects of the staff, and the shareholders are regularly paid their annual dividend. Even commercialised journalism cannot show a better balance-sheet. This is an irrefutable vindication of Chintamani's dictum that a straightforward deal always pays.

3 'Ps' Of Chintamani

Unlike the new generation of journalists, Chintamani lived his life as a whole, played his part in full, and was not content to be a mere bystander or onlooker. He started his day with "puja" in the morning, devoted the afternoon to his paper and rounded it off with a visit to the pictures at night. Apart from mere entertainment, he added to his reservoir of wit and humour from film fun. Recently an M. L. A. made his opponent shy like a lip-stick 'blonde' by terming him as 'Greta Garbo'. Chintamani used to compare his colleagues and opponents in the Assembly to film stars and he used to imitate their parallel idiosyncrasy and mannerism with devastating effect. Once he sent the U. P. Assembly into roars of laughter by characterising three Ministers as 'he', 'she' and 'it'.

'Puja', Paper and Pictures were the three 'Ps' in Chintamani's daily life. Even when business or political work brought him to Bombay, he reserved his evenings for the film. Though Chintamani was a social reformer, he was also a deeply religious man, and nothing could stand in the way of his morning 'puja'. It was said of Surendranath Banerjea that he could never miss his 'last train home'. When Lord Chelmsford announced a night session of the Imperial Legislative Council to finish the long-drawn debate on the Rowlatt Bills, Surendranath is reported to have reminded His Excellency that he could not keep awake at night, though grave issues were hanging fire. Similarly, Chintamani never allowed either editorial pre-occupation or ministerial work to stand in way of his 'puja'. Even when working as a minister under 'dyarchy', his 'puja' belonged to his 'Reserved Half', and he allowed nobody to stand between him and his Maker

'Blitz' Oratory

Chintamani's memory for facts and figures was phenomenal. During the Round Table Conference the late Ramsay MacDonald referred to him as 'my well-armed friend Mr. Chintamani.' Maulana Mohammad Ali characterised his memory as the card index system of Indian politics, while Bepin Chandra Pal called him a political encyclopaedia. Bombay witnessed marvellous feats of Chintamani's memory power during the All-Parties Conference at the Muzaffarabad Hall, called after the Mahatma's fast sequel to the riots in twenties. On the opening day of the conference, the late Sir Dinshaw Petit presided. The second day, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was voted to the chair, as Sir Dinshaw was indisposed. It was originally scheduled that Sastri should move the resolution condemning the Bengal Ordinance. But as he was 'translated' to the chair, an able mover had to be found in his place. Pandit Motilal's eagle eyes fell on Chintamani. He came down the platform to the row where Chintamani was seated and told him, "I want you to move the resolution." Within a few seconds, Chintamani was on his feet, even without spitting the mouthful of 'pan' he was chewing. In a 'blitz' oratory of the 'krieg' type lasting nearly an hour, Chintamani directed his withering fire on the repressive policy of the Government. He started from Lord Curzon, referred to the 'Partition' and the 'Swadeshi' agitation, and covered the 'era of repression' up to the regime of Reading, mentioning repressive acts and emergency measures year by year and province by province down to the minutest detail. By his mastery of facts he cast a spell on the audience, which swayed under his non-stop oratory. In an assembly of Pandit Motilal, C. R. Das, Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Jinnah and many other leaders of the Congress and other parties, Chintamani easily carried off the oratorical honours of the day.

Sometimes his 'spitfire' oratory used to assume the 'spit-spray' variety. Chintamani was a heavy smoker, never using the same brand of cigarettes consecutively. In between, he used to have a 'pan-patti.' In the Nagpur session of the Liberal Federation, when Chintamani was regaling the audience with full-throated oratory, Press representatives who were in the front row began to notice red spray in their dress and had to move down 'en masse' to escape from Chintamani's oratorical spray-bath!

Chintamani And Mahatma

Though Chintamani's attitude towards the Congress was one of belligerency, Congressmen used to admire him for his sterling character and courage of conviction. In the beginning, Pandit Motilal was associated with the directorate of the "Leader." But as both of them could not stand mutual dictation and could 'do the shouting' equally well, they parted company. When Pandit Motilal came to Chintamani and asked him to move the resolution in the All-Parties Conference, Chintamani remarked to a Liberal friend sitting by, that it was the first time that the Pandit spoke to him after years, though both of them lived in the same town. But Pandit Jawaharlal's relations with Chintamani were very cordial, despite their political differences. Chintamani had a soft corner for Mrs. Naidu. Himself a good conversationalist, he used to admire her for her ready wit and charm of manners. He voted her as 'Conversationalist No. 1.' He respected Mahatma Gandhi's personality and patriotism, but was totally against his politics of direct action. When Chintamani was about to sail for London in 1919, Mahatma summoned him to Mani Bhuwan and had a long talk with him on the Punjab atrocities and their repercussions on Indian politics. Chintamani promised to take up the issue with Montagu, and that was the first thing he did as soon as he reached London.

In 1931 when the Mahatma was in Allahabad, he sent for Chintamani to explain to him the implications of the R.T.C. proceedings. Gandhiji was to go for the second Round Table Conference, and Chintamani could not attend the same due to ill-health. According to "I.D." on hearing Chintamani on R.T.C. proceedings, Gandhiji told him, in appreciation of his exposition of issues, how years ago Gokhale compared his intellect, particularly in view of its love for precision, to a tailor's shop where each piece of cloth is measured by the tape, and cut and reduced to its proper requirements!"

For the last few years, Chintamani was perpetually ailing, but he was courageously carrying on. His was the triumph of the spirit over the flesh. At the evening of his career, the Government honoured him with knighthood. His was the tragedy of a brilliant career to revive the 'Lost Empire' of Liberalism. He died in harness. May his soul rest in peace!

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

RECRUITS were lined up outside the store-room waiting for their issue of uniforms. A well-dressed young fellow received attention first.

He seemed very fastidious trying on several pairs of trousers, tunics and so on. Meawhile the others began muttering impatiently.

At last the hard-to-please recruit appeared satisfied.

"Are you sure everything's all right now?" inquired the Q.M.S., sarcastically.

"No fear," drawled a voice from the queue. "He ain't tried on his water bottle yet!"

* * * *

WHEN the cat burglar reached the sixth floor he stopped and peeped through the window.

Inside, a tiny baby lay in a cradle, sucking at his bottle. The burglar tapped on the window.

"Come and open for your nice uncle", he said.

The baby took the bottle from his mouth.

"Don't talk like a fool," he replied. "I can't walk yet."

* * * *

THE growls of a bear broadcast the other afternoon from a Northern zoo, and in some homes tiny tots were heard to remark that Daddy has come home early.

* * * *

"IS this Peabody, Finchley, Longworth, and Fitzgerald?"

"Yes, this is Peabody, Finchley, Longworth, and Fitzgerald."

"I want to speak to Mr. Smith".

Solicitor: "You are prepared to swear on oath that you did not take the betting slip?"

Bookie: "Of course."

Solicitor: "And would you bet me £10 that you did not?"

Bookie: "Well—, I wouldn't go as far as that!"

THIS story won first prize in a competition run by an American periodical for stories of brevity and dramatic content:—

Elvina Parker received a telegram from her brother, who was accompanying her husband on a big-game expedition in Africa. The telegram read: "Bob killed lion hunting.—Fred."

Elvina, overcome with grief, wired back: "Send him home—Elvina".

Three weeks later a large packing-case arrived from Africa. Inside was a lion. Elvina sent a telegram: "Lion received. Must be mistake. Send Bob.—Elvina."

Back from Africa came the reply: "No mistake. Bob in lion.—Fred."

* * * *

THERE was a sudden screaming of brakes as the sports car skidded round the corner, struck a lamp-post, careered across the pavement, turned back into the road, bumped into three cars, narrowly escaped knocking down a policeman, hit a wall, and finally came to a stop.

A breathless girl climbed out of the car, followed by an equally breathless young man. "Darling", he said, rapturously, "that's what I call a kiss!"

Insurance Canvasser (as a last effort) "Surely you'd be prepared to Insure yourself for burial expenses?"

Canny Scot: "Supposing I got drowned?"

* * * *

"DADDY," asked the small son of a business man, "what is this 'business morality' I hear people talk about?"

"Well, my boy", was the reply "if a man comes into your shop and pays a ten-shilling bill, and as he is leaving you find that he has given you by mistake two ten shilling notes, the question is, should you tell your partner?"

AT an all-in wrestling contest the main bout was between a giant Cossack and a Scots champion.

The M.C. announced the Cossack first, and on to the stage strode the giant figure, clad, not in the usual dressing-gown, but in a resplendent brass-buttoned, general's-cum-commissionaire's red overcoat. As soon as he was on the stage he raised his hand aloft in salute.

It was an effective entry, but it was speedily spoiled by a loud voice from the gallery shouting "Taxi!"

* * * *

THAT night under the stars he swore eternal love.

"But how can I be sure that you are sincere," she said. "I expect you deceive all the girls."

"Oh, that's an awful libel" he exclaimed. "You're the first really."

* * * *

TWO recruits were pegging down a tent; one was holding the pegs for the other to hit.

Attempting to give a peg a hefty blow, the man with the mallet slipped and caught the other a nasty smack on the head.

Rising, the man with the bump whispered to the other: "Don't muck about. The sergeant's watching us!"

* * * *

"LADIES and gentlemen," shouted the street performer, "in a few moments I will astonish you by eating coal, stones, and nails. I will also swallow a sword, after which I will come round with the hat, trusting to get enough for a crust of bread."

"What!" came a voice from the crowd. "Still hungry?"

Irate Officer: "What the devil do you mean by typing Intelligent Officer instead of Intelligence Officer? Don't you know there's no such person in the Army!"

HAVING been fitted with a new dental plate, the vicar was asked to retire into an ante-room to accustom himself to it.

In a few minutes the dentist overheard a distinct "Damnation" from the other room, and in a moment the word was repeated.

The dentist immediately went in to say, "I'm sorry you're having trouble."

"No trouble at all," said the vicar. "You know that word is used in the Scriptures, and the fact is I haven't been able to pronounce it properly for twenty years."

* * * *

HE was a lift-boy in one of the big stores and hated to be asked needless questions. One day a fussy old lady entered the lift.

"Don't you ever feel sick, going up and down in this lift all day?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," said the boy.

"Is it the motion going up?"

"No, ma'am."

"Is it the motion going down?"

"No, ma'am."

"Is it the stopping that does it?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then what is it?"

"Answering questions, ma'am."

* * * *

THE village nurse was trying to persuade old Mary to take some liquid food.

"Will you take some beef tea, Mary?" "Na," replied Mary, "I couldna tak' it."

"Would you like some hot milk?"

"Na. I couldna tak' it."

"Perhaps you would care for a cup of cocoa?"

"Na, I couldna tak' that either."

"Well, what about a glass of toddy?"

"Aye," responded the old invalid. "Mak' it strong and mak' me tak' it."

* * * *

A SNOBBISH woman, about to entertain a duchess for the first time, gave careful instructions to the maid who was to open the door about the way in which the duchess was to be received.

"Now, Mary," she said, "remember, whenever you address the duchess you must say 'Your Grace.'"

When the great day arrived and the maid answered the door to the duchess, and the latter inquired if Mrs. —— was at home, the maid answered: "Yes, ma'am, she is, and may the Lord make us truly thankful for what we are about to receive."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad? No. He is Mohiyuddin Ahmad!

WHO is Mohiyuddin Ahmed?

We give you three guesses.

No? Then we give you a clue. He is a very, very prominent nationalist politician of India and an eminent Muslim divine.

Still you fail to guess who he is? You give up?

Man Of Many Names

Perhaps you know him by his other name—Abul Kalam Azad!

Yes Mohiyuddin Ahmad is his real name. 'Abul Kalam' is his "Kunniyat"—a sort of surname that the Arabs have. 'Azad' (which means 'independent') is his pen-name. He has still another name—Feroze Bakht. Its numerals add up to the date of his birth.

His four names are by no means the only remarkable thing about the Congress President who is at present again in jail.

At the age of 14, he was an accomplished orator and scholar of Oriental languages.

Before he was 25, he was counted among the intellectual leaders of the eastern world.

Even before he reached the age of 40, he presided over the special session of the Congress at Delhi in 1920—the youngest person to receive that great honour.

To-day he is not only the President and prominent leader of the Congress but also a respected Muslim divine and one of the world's greatest authorities on Islamic scriptures—which some of his Muslim League critics can hardly read, much less understand!

He is a keen student of English literature but is shy about speaking in English and has not been heard speaking in the foreign language—except an occasional, "Please sit down" to a long-winded speaker at the Congress session.

"Beards For Britons"

The Committee of a Mental Hospital in England has decided to discontinue the shaving of lunatics in order to economise in safety razor blades.

Commenting on this 'Ikonoblast" writes in "Glasgow Forward":—

Patriots everywhere will now ask the question "Should we shave?" "Beards for Britons" will be the next patriotic slogan. I understand that the British Cabinet has not yet come to a final decision on the matter.

Mr. Churchill is reported to favour the idea. Mr. Anthony Eden is indignant; while Mr. Bevin is indifferent. The people at Conservative Party headquarters are however warning Mr. Churchill that if he decides in favour of whiskers there may be a substantial drop in the contributions to the Party Funds. For many years strong supporters of the Tory Party have held the strong conviction that whiskers are still worn in Russia, and if their leaders allow their whiskers to grow, it will be thought that this is due to a desire to appease Stalin.

If Mr. Churchill grows a beard he will be outwardly indistinguishable from a Bolshevik.

Loss To Nation

"Ikonoblast" attacks the problem from another angle which, surely,

will appeal to Dr. Moonje if not to Mr. Jinnah:—

"Again, think of the amount of time spent on shaving every day by members of the Cabinet. If each Cabinet Minister spends a quarter of an hour shaving every day, that means 1 3/4 hours lost every week. If there are twenty Cabinet Ministers and they each lose 1 3/4 hours a week lathering themselves before the mirror, that means 35 hours a week lost to the nation.

That is, in a year of 52 weeks, no less than 1820 hours are wasted in this way. 75 days! 10 1/2 weeks! When this dawns on Mr. Bevin he will insist on beards immediately.

Look at the time Bernard Shaw has saved by not shaving in his 85 years."

Shaw Film

Talking about Bernard Shaw, his latest play to be filmed is "Major Barbara"—produced by the same Pascal who made "Pygmalion." It is yet to be seen in India but was released in England some months ago.

G. B. S. prefaces the film with the following message:—

"Friend, what you are about to see is not an idle tale of people who never existed and things that could never have happened. It is a PARABLE. Do not be alarmed; you will not be bored by it. It is, I hope, both true and inspired. Some of the people in it are real people whom I have met and talked to.

"One of the others may be YOU.

"There will be a bit of you in all of them. We are all members of one another.

"If you do not enjoy every word of it we shall both be equally disappointed. Well, friend; have I ever disappointed you? Have I not always been your faithful servant, G. Bernard Shaw"

"Major Barbara", as those of our readers who have read it will recall, is the story of the daughter of a munitions-maker who joins the Salvation Army and tries to save the souls in the East End of don and who is horrified to find the "Army" accepting a donation of £50,000 from her father—money made from "mutilation and murder." Moral: Poverty is a crime and money the most important thing in the world.

15 Shillings (Not To Mention Six Pence!)

Which reminds us of how Gabriel Pascal, the swarthy Hungarian-born producer, got Bernard Shaw to consent to his filming "Pygmalion." It is a story worth repeating and altogether a different slant on money—and on Bernard Shaw.

The world-famous playwright had refused the Hollywood producers' offers of millions of dollars for the film rights of his plays. He did not want their professional scenarists to tamper with his masterpieces.

Then arrived Pascal and he promised Shaw that he would produce his plays just as he wanted them to be produced. No tinkering by half-educated professional script-writers.

"How are you fixed for money?", the eyes behind the snow-white bushy eye-brows narrowed into a question mark.

"I've got fifteen shillings, six pence in my pocket," replied Pascal, "and I owe a pound."

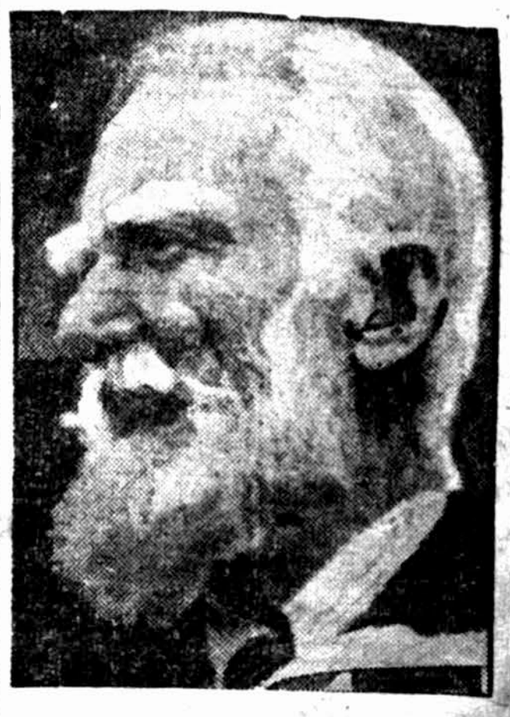
Shaw, the cynic, the cold, calculating businessman who does not allow his plays to be staged free even by amateurs, burst into laughter. The Shavian sense of humour was tickled.

"But this is delicious", he chuckled.

And Pascal knew he had got what he wanted—with his fifteen shillings and six pence!

Nazi Alphabet

A is for Adolf, the Boss of the Lot,
B's Berchtesgaden, his Fortified Spot;
C is for Coldness of Heart or of Feet,
D 's for Dastard immersed in Deceit.
E is for England, grown grimly securer,
F is the Fury aroused in the Fuehrer;
G's for Gestapo and Goering, his Girth,
H is for Himmler, Hell's Agent on Earth;
I is the Itch to Excel as a Liar,
J is the Joe who is surely Some Trier;
K's for Mein Kampf (what a Mark for the Scoffer!).
L is a Leaflet with Adolf's "Peace Offer!";
M is for Musso, the Loud-Roaring Roman,
N is for Nordic, a Name of Ill Omen;



G. B. S.

"How are you fixed for money?" he asked and Pascal replied, "Fifteen shillings and six pence."

O is for outrage, a Nazi Obsession,
P is for Poland, the Prey of Oppression,
Q is for Quisling, a Foul Sort of Feller,
R is for Ribbentrop, ex-Champaigne Seller;
S is for Streicher, a Type to Appal,
T is for Thug, which applies to 'em all.
U is for U-Boat that Sinks without Warning,
V for the Valour that treats it with Scorning.
W stands for that Weapon Unknown,
X for its Quantity yet to be shown.
Y was Yahoo, once of Stinkers the Stunner——
Z ounds! he now reads like a Nazi Forerunner!

"Dimps"

One of the minor distinctions of Durga Khote is that she is the only film star in India who goes about in a Rolls Royce. Not because she wants to swank. It is one of those old, high, uncomfortable cars which simply eat up gallons of petrol. She does not change it because of its associations with her family.

Another distinction—and a charming one—of Durga Khote are her dimples. Hence "Dimps"—as she is called by her friends!

An old alumni of the St. Xaviers College, she was one of the first educated young Indians to take up film acting as a career.

She is a keen reader; her favourite authors including Wells, Shaw—and Marie Corelli! Her favourite character of fiction and film: Scarlet O'Hara of G. W. T. W. She is an optimist and, like Scarlett, believes, "There will always be a to-morrow."

As can be readily seen from the opposite page, variety has been the key-note of her screen roles. The pictures she herself likes most are "Seeta" and "Raj Rani Meera."

Her most difficult role, undoubtedly, was in her latest picture—"Charnon-ki-Dasi"—for which she had to transform herself into an ugly, pan-chewing, evil-tempered mother-in-law. More than mere make-up was needed to render the characterization perfect. Result: Her son will find it extremely difficult to secure a bride!

From 'Ideal Wife' To Bad Mother-In-Law!

SCREEN CAREER OF DURGA KHOTE

The two ladies on the left and right are really the same person.

To the right you see Durga Khote as she is in private life—a charming and cultured socialite.

To the left is also Durga Khote, as she appears in the role of the choleric mother-in-law in "Charano-ki-Dasi", a composite picture of all the tyrannical mothers-in-law of India.

Such a transformation is not easy. It requires histrionic ability and experience both of which Durga Khote possesses in abundance. On this page you see the various phases in the career of a star.

She began her film career as the devoted wife of "King of Ayodhya", followed by

"Maya Machindra" in which she appeared as the queen of an Amazon State.

Since then she has been seen as "Raj Rani Mira", the famous poetess of Mewar. . .

. . .as the immortal "Seeta", ideal wife and goddess. . .

. . as the militant fighter for women's rights in the spectacular maritime drama, "Amar Jyoti".

. . . . as a glamorous Princess in "Kal Ki Bat". . . . . .

. . .as a romantic damsel in the poetic "Pratibha". . .

. . . . as the modern wife in "Soungadi."

-. . .as the patriotic Maratha woman in "Raigad".

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THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.

COSTS LESS THAN HALF ANNA PER DOSE.

RENNIES

Reach your stomach FULL strength

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